

English

VI

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ENGLISH

ÕPIK VI KLASSILE

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ARHIIVKOGU

LESSON ONE

IN THE SIXTH CLASS



The summer **holidays** are over and we are at school again. We are in the sixth class now. There are thirty-seven pupils in our class, twenty girls and seventeen boys. We are all pioneers. We have a new pupil in our class, a girl from Elva. Her name is Hilda Rink. She is thirteen years old.

We come to school **before** eight o'clock every morning. At eight the bell **rings** and lessons **begin** in all the classes.

We have six lessons on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday and Saturday we have only five. There is a **short break** after each lesson. After the third lesson we have a **long break**. Then we go to the **lunchroom**, where we have our **lunch**. We drink milk and eat **bread-and-butter**.

There is a big Pioneer Room at our school. There we can play **games** and sing songs. This year our school has two new **workrooms** where we can make many **things**. We all like the lessons in the workrooms very much.

Grammatika

Järgarvud

the first (1st)	the fourth (4th)	the eleventh (11th)	the twentieth (20th)
the second (2nd)	the fifth	the twelfth	the twenty-first
the third (3rd)	the sixth	the thirteenth	jne.
	the seventh	jne.	the thirtieth
	the eighth		the thirty-fourth
	the ninth		jne.
	the tenth		

Exercise 1.

Read.

cup	sing	name	first	sport
lunch	ring	game	third	short
cut	bring	lake	thirteen	forty
club	thing	same	thirty	horse

Exercise 2.

Read.

1, 7, 3, 11, 60; 100, 4, 8, 9, 26; 5, 15, 50;
9, 19, 90; 3, 13, 30; 2, 12, 22; 7, 71, 17.

Exercise 3.

Read.

in the 1st class	on the 3rd day	the 2nd exercise
in the 10th class	on the 9th day	the 4th exercise
in the 5th class	on the 7th day	the 8th exercise
in the 2nd class	on the 6th day	the 3rd exercise

Exercise 4.

Read.

Model: lesson 2 = lesson two

Näide: the 2nd lesson = the second lesson

lesson 3	lesson 7	exercise 20
the 3rd lesson	the 7th lesson	the 20th exercise
lesson 5	lesson 12	exercise 39
the fifth lesson	the 12th lesson	the 39th exercise

Read lesson 64. Write exercise 11. Read lesson 71. Write exercise 93.

Read the 60th lesson. Write the 19th exercise. Read the 13th lesson. Write the 48th exercise.

Exercise 5.

Put in *am, is, are, have* or *has*.

Asetage lünkadesse *am, is, are, have* või *has*.

1. We ... schoolchildren, 2. I ... in the sixth class. 3. My brother ... in the first class. 4. You ... our teacher. 5. Our classroom ... big. 6. The pupils ... in the classroom. 7. We ... no Estonian lesson today. 8. My friend ... many interesting books. 9. I ... a red pencil in my pencil-box. 10. The ink in that inkpot ... black. 11. There ... two workrooms at our school. 12. The Pioneer Room ... two windows.

Exercise 6.

Put in the new words from Lesson 1.

Täitke lüngad uute sõnadega õppetükist 1.

1. When the bell ..., go to your classroom. 2. At eleven o'clock we have 3. We have lunch in the 4. Wash your hands ... dinner. 5. There are many good ... on the table: cakes, apples and nuts. 6. In summer the days are ... , in winter they are 7. The summer holidays ... in May. 8. Football is an interesting

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. *Ma olen õpilane. Mul on palju raamatuid ja vihikuid.*
2. *Minu isa on tööline. Minu isal on palju sõpru.* 3. *See tuba on suur. Sellel toal on neli akent.* 4. *Me oleme kodus.* 5. *Teil on klassis kaks musta tahvlit.* 6. *Sul on aias palju lilli (in your garden).* 7. *Too poiss on hea jooksja.*

Exercise 8.

- Speak about 1) your class and your classroom;
2) your school and your schoolhouse;
3) your Pioneer Room;
4) the workrooms at your school;
5) your schoolday.

LESSON TWO

AFTER SCHOOL



deskmates

Hilda and Linda are pupils of the sixth class. They are **deskmates**. They sit at the first desk. Hilda is a new pupil at our school.

At the **end** of the first week Hilda and Linda are good friends **already**. One day after lessons Linda says to her deskmate in the corridor: "Are you going home, Hilda?" †

Hilda. No, I am not. I want to go to the school **library**.

Can you **tell** me where it is? †

Linda. It is at the end of this corridor.

Hilda. What is the **number** of the room? †

Linda. The number of the room is eight.

Hilda. Is the library open now? †

Linda. Yes, it is. It is open from eleven to four every day.

What book do you want to **get** from the library, Hilda? †

Hilda. I want to get "Oliver Twist".



At the library

Linda. I know the book. It is a thick book. It has four hundred pages.

Hilda. Is it an interesting story? }

Linda. Yes, it is. The story is about a poor boy in London.

Hilda and Linda stop at the door of the library. They open the door and go in.

Grammatika

Omastav kääne eessõnaga of

the number of the room

toa number

the end of the corridor

koridori lõpp

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. desk	lamp	box	sofa	line
end	camp	top	stove	time
berry	plan	clock	slogan	ride
get	glad	long	smoke	quite

2. family ['fæmili]	holiday ['hɒlɪd(e)i]	library ['laɪbrəri]
Saturday ['sætədi]	break [breɪk]	corridor ['kɒrɪdɔː]

Exercise 2.

Translate into Estonian.
Tõlkige eesti keelde.

1. The windows of the library are open. 2. What colour are the walls of your classroom? 3. What is the number of your room in the hostel? 4. The end of that book is very interesting. 5. The workers of this factory work well. 6. There are many cars in the streets of our town. 7. Shut the door of the car. 8. Monday is the first day of the week.

Exercise 3.

Read.

Model: **September 2** = September the second
the 2nd of September = the second of September

September 10	September 20	September 12
September 5	September 24	September 11
September 3	September 30	September 28

The 1st of September, the 9th of September, the 13th of September, the 8th of September, the 21st of September.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. selle maja number (the number, this house)
2. selle vabriku aknad (the windows, the factory)
3. septembri lõpp (the end, September)
4. meie linna koolid (the schools, our town)
5. meie raamatukogu seinad (the walls, our library)
6. selle lille värv (the colour, that flower)
7. raamatu leheküljed (the pages, the book)

Exercise 5.

Read in the 3rd person singular.

Lugege ainsuse 3. pöördes.

1. I am a pupil. 2. I live in Valga. 3. I go to School Number Two. 4. I learn Estonian, Russian and English at school. 5. I have many friends at school. 6. In winter I read much. 7. In summer I do not read much. 8. I like to read stories about boys and girls.

Exercise 6.

Put in the new words from Lesson 2.

Täitke lüngad uute sõnadega õppetükist 2.

1. School begins in 2. We know three hundred English words 3. There are many books in our 4. "Oliver Twist" is an interesting 5. There is a door at the . . . of the corridor. 6. Enn Liik lives in Endla Street, but I do not know the . . . of the house. 7. Enn and I sit at this desk. We are

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Koolitöö (school) algab septembris. 2. Kell heliseb kell 8 hommikul. 3. Iga päev pärast kolmandat tundi me läheme söök-lasse. 4. Talvel me loeme palju. 5. Kas te loete talvel palju? 6. Hilda ja Helmi saavad raamatuid kooliraamatukogust. 7. Kas Toivo saab raamatuid kooliraamatukogust? 8. Ma ei tea seda juttu, kuid mu sõber teab seda (it).

Exercise 8.

Speak about 1) your deskmate;

2) your school library.

LESSON THREE

IN SUMMER



It is six o'clock in the morning. The sun The collective farmers . . . hay.



It is one o'clock.
The men and women



It is two o'clock. The men and women . . . in the field.



The woman ... water.



The children ... in the lake.



The boys ... to the river.
They ...



The little child ... under a
birch-tree.



The girl ... the flowers in
the garden.



The boys ... a game.



The women ... berries.



The men and women ... home
in the evening after work.

Täita lüngad järgmiste tegusõnadega ajavormis Present Continuous:

drink, go, go fishing, have lunch, make, pick, play, shine, sleep, swim, water, work.

Grammatika

Artiklite tarvitamine

Umbmäärane artikkel *a (an)*

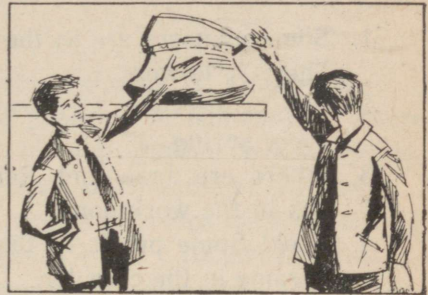
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. There is <i>a bag</i> on my desk. | Minu laual on (üks) koolikott. |
| 2. She has <i>a bag</i> in her hand. | Tal on käes (üks) kott. |
| 3. Take <i>a bag</i> from the kitchen. | Võta köögist (üks) kott!
(Köögis on mitu kotti ja ei ole oluline, milline nendest võetakse.) |
| 4. This is <i>a bag</i> . | See on kott. |

Määrav artikkel *the*

1. *The bag* in his hand is brown. (See) kott, mis on tema käes, on pruun.
2. Take *the bag*, Fred. Võta (see) kott, Fred!
3. Give me *the bags*, Fred. Anna mulle (kõik) need kottid, Fred!



Take a bag.



Take the bag.

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. girl Thursday her farm garden park
birch burn term March party hard
shirt fur Bert part dark yard
2. week, wife, well, when, winter, window, water, woman.
In winter that woman washes her face with warm water.

Exercise 2.

Put in *am*, *is* or *are*.

Asetage lünkadesse *am*, *is* või *are*.

1. The bell ... ringing. I ... leaving the lunchroom. All the pupils ... going to their classrooms. Our teacher ... standing near the door of the classroom.

2. The sun ... shining. Some little birds ... singing in the birch-tree. We ... planting flowers. My sister Ann ... helping me.

3. Tom and Pete ... having dinner. Tom ... eating fish. Pete ... drinking milk. Their sister ... making coffee in the kitchen.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

Täitke lüngad. Pange tegusõnad ajavormi Present Indefinite või Present Continuous.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Some pioneers are in the school garden. They ... flowers. | plant |
| 2. The collective farmers ... potatoes every spring. | plant |
| 3. Where are Jaak and Rein? They ... a box in the workroom. | make |
| 4. Look! Some pupils of the first class ... a game in the corridor. | play |
| 5. Our lessons ... at eight o'clock every morning. | begin |
| 6. We ... lunch after the fourth lesson every day. | have |
| 7. Pete cannot go out: he ... his dinner. | eat |
| 8. Linda and Ella ... at seven o'clock every morning. | get up |
| 9. Their mother ... at six o'clock and ... to work at eight. | get up, go |
| 10. The girls are in their room. Linda ... her hair, Ella ... her bed. | comb,
make |
| 11. I ... my bed every morning and my sister ... me. | make,
help |

Exercise 4.

Put in *a*, *an* or *the*.

1. That is ... birch-tree. Go to ... birch-tree. 2. That is ... apple-tree. There are many apples on ... apple-tree. 3. That is ... corridor. ... corridor is long. 4. Look at this flower.

- ... flower is yellow. 5. There are three red roses in the garden. Go and pick ... roses. 6. ... river near our house is not long. 7. ... windows of our classroom are open.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks.

Täitke lüngad.

berries	number	tree	water
father	page	shines	winter
flowers	red	swim	woman
game			

1. My deskmate's ... is a factory worker. 2. That young ... is Jane's aunt. 3. Do you like to pick ... in summer? 4. There are many yellow and blue ... in our garden every spring. 5. When the sun ... , the sky is blue. 6. In summer we must ... the flowers every day. 7. Bus ... seventeen stops here. 8. Skiing and skating are ... sports. 9. Chess is a 10. All fish can ... 11. The birch is a 12. The new story begins on ... eighteen. 13. The flag of the U.S.S.R. is

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. NSVL lipp	the flag,	the U.S.S.R.
2. ENSV linnad	the towns,	the E.S.S.R.
3. selle vabriku töölised	the workers,	this factory
4. selle roosi nimetus	the name,	this rose
5. selle tänava lõpp	the end,	that street
6. minu toa uks	the door,	my room
7. selle bussi number	the number,	that bus
8. minu uue mütsi värv	the colour,	my new cap
9. selle lehekülje number	the number,	this page

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Minu tädi nimi on Ella. 2. Ta on minu ema õde. 3. Minu onu nimi on Arvo. 4. Ta on minu isa vend. 5. Minu tädil on

tütar. 6. Ta tütre nimi on Mall. 7. Minu onul on poeg. 8. Ta poja nimi on Toivo. 9. Minu onu perekond elab Tartus. 10. Minu tädi perekond on maal. 11. Meie perekond elab Tallinnas.

LESSON FOUR

A FOREST FIRE

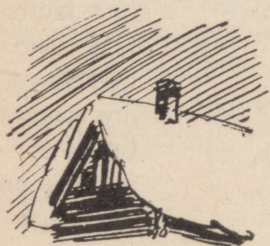
I

John Flint is a **farmer**. His **farm** is near a big forest. It is **night**. The farmer and his family are sleeping. He **wakes** up. He hears a **noise**. What noise is it? He gets up and looks out of the window. He goes out of the house. The **horses** are making

a horse



a noise. Then he sees **that** the sky is red. There is a fire in the forest. Many big trees are **burning**. The fire is coming **nearer** and nearer.



a roof

The farmer runs back to the house and wakes his wife and child. He goes out again and brings two horses to the door of the house. He puts his wife and child on one horse and jumps



The house is burning

on the **other**. When they leave the farm, John looks back. He sees that the fire is very near the house. They go **on**. Then he looks back again. Now the **roof** of the house is burning.

Grammatika

Sõnade järjekord lauses

Alus	Õeldis	keda? mida? Sihitis	kus? kuhu? Kohamäärus	millal? Ajamäärus
1. We	read	books	at home	after school.
2. That man	sells	apples	in the market	in September.

Exercise 1.

[p, t, k, b, d, g]

Read.

Take the books out of the box today.

Open the gate and call the boys and girls into the garden.

Bella and Bess like to pick berries in summer.

What are Bert and the girls burning under the birch-tree?

Exercise 2.

Put *where, when* or *how* in the blanks.

Asetage lünkadesse *where* (kus? kuhu?), *when* (millal?) või *how* (kuidas? kui?).

1. ... is John Flint's farm? 2. ... does he wake up? 3. ... is the fire? 4. ... does he go when he sees the fire?

5. ... does he bring the horses? 6. ... many horses has the farmer? 7. ... does John Flint look back? 8. ... does the family go?

Exercise 3.

Put *who, whom* or *what* in the blanks.

Asetage lünkadesse *who* (kes?), *whom* (keda?) või *what* (mis? mida?).

1. ~~Who~~ is a farmer? 2. ... does John Flint hear one night? 3. ~~What~~ are the horses doing? 4. ~~What~~ does the farmer see in the forest? 5. ~~Who~~ has a family?

6. ~~Who~~ does John wake up when he sees the fire? 7. ~~What~~ does the farmer do? 8. ... does he put on the horse? 9. ... colour is the sky? 10. ... is near the house when the family leaves the farm?

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

Moodustage küsimused.

1. The Russian lesson begins *at 11 o'clock* today (when?).
2. Mother goes to the market *by bus* (how?). 3. Mother goes *to the market* by bus (where?). 4. Father rests *after dinner* (when?). 5. Ann has a *new blue cap* (what?). 6. I see a *cat* on the roof (what?). 7. The cat is *on the roof* (where?). 8. The cook is peeling potatoes *in the kitchen* (where?). 9. May and Aino are laying the table *there* (where?). 10. Jack is eating *an apple* in the corridor (what?). 11. You are helping *your sister* (whom?). 12. We have *six* lessons today (how many?).

Exercise 5.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

1. Isa loeb akna juures raamatut.
Father is reading ...

2. Hillar näeb tänaval sõpra.
Hillar sees ...
3. Kolhoosnik müüb turul õunu.
The collective farmer is selling ...
4. Lapsed nopivad aias marju.
The children are picking ...
5. Me abistame igal laupäeval ema.
We help ...
6. John Flint kuuleb metsas suurt kära.
John Flint hears ...
7. Ma joon igal hommikul piima.
I drink ...

kus?

in the market
in the forest
in the street
in the garden
near the window

millal?

every morning
every Saturday

keda? mida?

a big noise
mother
milk
berries
apples
his friend
a book

Exercise 6.

Put in the new words from Lessons 3 and 4.

Asetage lünkadesse uued sõnad õppetükkidest 3 ja 4.

1. There are many big ... -trees near the farm. 2. Does your mother ... you up in the morning? 3. Dry grass ... very well in a fire. 4. When it is ... , the sun does not shine. 5. John Flint has two ... and one cow. 6. The farmer and his family run away from the 7. Ellen cannot hear what you are saying, she must come 8. There is some snow on the ... of the house.

Exercise 7.

Put in *my, his, her, our, your, their*.

Asetage lünkadesse *my, his, her, our, your, their*.

The fourth lesson is over. It is the long break. All the pupils of the sixth class are in the lunchroom. We are sitting at a long table. ... teacher is with us. I am eating ... lunch.

You are eating *your* lunch. Vilma is eating *her* lunch. Helmut is eating *his* lunch. Ella and Aino are eating *their* lunch. We are eating *our* lunch. What are the pupils of the other classes doing? They are eating *her* lunch at the other tables.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.
Vastake küsimustele.

1. Where is John Flint's farm?)
2. What does John hear one night?)
3. What does he do?)
4. Is the fire far from the house?)
5. What are John's wife and child doing?)
6. Whom does John wake up?)
7. Whom does John put on the horse?)
8. When does John look back?)
9. What does he see?)

LESSON FIVE

A FOREST FIRE

II

John Flint and his wife know that there is a lake not far from their farm. They must go there very fast because the fire is coming nearer and nearer.



At last the farmer and his family come to the lake. The fire is very near them now. They **get off** the horses and go into the water. The sky is red and there is **smoke everywhere**. Many **animals** run out of the forest and come to the lake. They stand in the water near the man, the woman and the child. They stand in the water all night. The trees near the lake are burning. There is fire and smoke everywhere.

When morning comes, it begins to **rain**. Now they can come out of the water. John Flint and his family go back to their farm. But there is no house there. They go to a friend's house and live there all summer. In **autumn** John Flint begins to **build** a new house.

Grammatika

Küsimused lause alusele

1. *Linda* is reading a book.
Who is reading a book? Linda is.
2. *Aino* speaks English.
Who speaks English? Aino does.
3. *Lessons* begin at eight.
What begins at eight? Lessons do.

Exercise 1.

Rõhuta eessõnad.

at [ət] of [əf]
from [frəm] to [tə]

Read.

Jack is at school.

He goes to school.

He comes from school at two.

The library is at the end of the corridor.

Exercise 2.

Put *who* or *what* in the blanks.

Asetage lünkadesse *who* või *what*.

1. ... is on duty today?
2. ... has a knife?
3. ... wakes you up every morning?
4. ... gets up at six o'clock in the morning?
5. ... is standing at the blackboard?
6. ... begins at eight o'clock in the morning?
7. ... shines in the sky all day?

Exercise 3.

Make *who*-questions and answer them.

Moodustage *kes*-küsimused ja vastake nendele.

Model: *John Flint* is at home.

Who is at home? John Flint is.

1. John's wife is in the kitchen.
2. The woman has a child with her.
3. The other children are in bed.
4. John has two horses and one cow.
5. The fire is near the house already.
6. The roof is burning.
7. The farmers are standing in the water.

Exercise 4.

Make *who*- and *what*-questions and answer them.

Moodustage *kes*- ja *mis*-küsimused ning vastake nendele.

Model: *John Flint* lives near a big forest.

Who lives near a big forest? John Flint does.

1. The farmer hears a noise in the forest.
2. John goes to the window.
3. The noise wakes the family.
4. The farmer leaves the house.
5. The man puts the child on a horse.
6. John Flint begins to build a new house in autumn.
7. We know that story very well.
8. Children like animals.

Exercise 5.

Put *a* or *the* in the blanks.

Asetage lünkadesse *a* või *the*.

John Flint has ... farm. His wife and child live with him at ... farm. ... farm is near ... big forest.

One summer there is ... big fire in ... forest. ... family runs out of ... house. There is ... lake not far from ... farm. They go to ... lake. Many animals come to ... lake too. They

stand in the water. ... fire is very near them. In the morning it begins to rain. Now ... animals can come out of the water. ... family can come out of the water too. ... family goes back to ... farm. John Flint must build ... new house

Exercise 6.

Put pronouns in place of the nouns.

Asendage nimisõnad asesõnadega.

Model: *John* leaves the house. *He* leaves the house.

The fire is very near. *It* is very near.

The noise wakes *the farmer*. The noise wakes *him*.

1. *The house* is near the lake. 2. *The horses* make a noise. 3. John opens *the window* and looks out. 4. The farmer calls *his wife*. 5. The child runs to *the man*. 6. *The man* stands near the horses, 7. *The woman* gets off the horse. 8. *Many animals* run to the lake. 9. The man sees *some animals* in the water. 10. *The water* is cold. 11. The farmer and his family live with *their friends* all summer. 12. *The friends* help John to build a new house.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

Model: a. *Minu onu maja* ei ole suur.

My uncle's house is not big.

b. *Selle maja katus* on punane.

The roof of this house is red.

1. *Minu venna nimi* on Vello. 2. *Selle maja number* on kuuskümmend seitse. 3. *Meie klassi (classroom) seinad* on rohelist. 4. *Aino müts* on sinine. 5. *Me oleme oma tädi toas*. 6. *Ma olen ühiselamu ukse ees (at)*. 7. *Kas sa tead selle pildi nime?* 8. *Malle pildid ja margid* on selles karbis.

Exercise 8.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

1. *Meie lapsed käivad hommikul koolis.*

Our children go ...

2. Poisid jooksevad peale tunde liuväljale.
The boys run ...
3. Isa on kogu päev vabrikus.
Father is ...
4. Ema käib igal laupäeval turul.
Mother goes ...
5. Kõik õpilased einetavad kell 11 sööklas.
All the pupils have lunch ...
6. Nüüd me töötame igal reedel kooliaias.
Now we work ...

kus? kuhu?
 in the school garden
 to the market
 to the skating-rink
 to school
 at the factory
 in the lunchroom

millal?
 at 11 o'clock
 in the morning
 after school
 every Saturday
 every Friday
 all day

LESSON SIX

TOMORROW

They are putting the
classroom in order



Tomorrow is Friday, the tenth of **October**, and I am on duty. Mother will wake me at six o'clock because I must be at the schoolhouse before the other pupils.

We shall have five lessons tomorrow. After the fifth lesson the pupils on duty will put the classroom in **order**. We shall

wipe the blackboard and sweep the floor of the classroom and the corridor.

I shall come home at two o'clock. After dinner I shall wash the dishes and then I shall rest. From four to six I shall do my homework for Saturday. After that I shall go back to the schoolhouse. I must go there because on Fridays the boys and girls of our sport club always play ball in the big hall. Next week we shall have a match with the pupils of School Number Seven.

Grammatika

Future Indefinite (Tulevik)

I shall go there tomorrow.	Ma lähen sinna homme.
You will go there tomorrow.	Sa lähed sinna homme.
He will go there tomorrow.	Ta läheb sinna homme.
She will go there tomorrow.	Ta läheb sinna homme.
We shall go there tomorrow.	Me läheme sinna homme.
You will go there tomorrow.	Te lähete sinna homme.
They will go there tomorrow.	Nad lähevad sinna homme.

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. ow [ou]	ow [au]	ee	a + ll
window	how	street	ball
yellow	now	sweep	hall
tomorrow	down	greet	fall

2. All the balls are in the hall.
How do you know that it will snow tomorrow?

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Future Indefinite.

Täitke lüngad. Asetage tegusõnad ajavormi Future Indefinite.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Next autumn we ... in the seventh class. | be |
| 2. You ... three new teachers next year. | have |

3. The workers of this factory a club next year.	build
4. Next week my father to work in the morning.	go
5. I that book next summer.	read
6. Tomorrow morning Ellen to the market.	go
7. My sister is having dinner now. After dinner she the dishes.	wash
8. Come at five o'clock. There will be many pioneers in the schoolhouse at five and we games.	play

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present to the Future.

Asendage olevik tulevikuga.

Model: Uncle Fred *is* in town. Uncle Fred *will be* in town *tomorrow*.

1. My friend *is* here. 2. Mother *is* at home. 3. There *is* a chess match in that room. 4. There *is* much snow in the streets. 5. There *are* no apples in that box. 6. I *am* on duty. 7. Jane *is* absent. 8. Father *is* back from Tartu. 9. We *are* at school from eight to two.

Exercise 4.

Put in *at, before, for, from, in, near, on, to* or *with*.

Asetage lünkadesse *at, before, for, from, in, near, on, to* või *with*.

1. Lunch *is* ... twelve o'clock. 2. Wash your hands ... lunch. 3. Go ... the lunchroom ... your class. 4. There are many tables ... the lunchroom. 5. There are chairs ... fifty children. 6. There is a large table ... the window. 7. How many plates are there ... that table? 8. Go and bring a knife ... that table. 9. There is jam ... that pot. 10. Do you like bread ... jam?

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Ema on kodus, kuid isa ei ole kodus. Isa on maal. Ta tuleb homme.

2. Jack ja Jim on aias. Nad töötavad seal. Pärast lõunat me läheme sinna ja aitame neid.

3. Ma kirjutan selle harjutuse ja lähen siis välja

4. Ma saan tuleval nädalal mõned huvitavad raamatud.

5. Ma ei saa teha seda tööd täna, ma teen selle (it) homme.

Exercise 6.

Put in the verbs:

Täitke lüngad tegusõnadega:

brush	do	put	sweep
comb	open	rest	wash

1. ... your face and hands every morning and every evening.
2. ... your hair every morning.
3. ... your teeth every morning and every evening.
4. ... the windows when you ... the floor.
5. ... your room in order every day.
6. After dinner ... and then ... your homework for the next day.

Exercise 7.

Make the sentences interrogative. Answer the questions.

Muutke laused küsivateks. Vastake küsimustele.

Model: I like berries.

Do you like berries? Yes, I do. (No, I do not.)

1. My aunt lives in the country.
2. My uncle is a collective farmer.
3. Ann likes animals.
4. Kate gets books from the school library.
5. Cows eat hay in winter.
6. Horses eat grass in summer.

Exercise 8.

- 1) Tell the class what you will do tomorrow morning.
- 2) Tell the class what you will do at school tomorrow.
- 3) Tell the class what you will do tomorrow after school.

LESSON SEVEN

FLOWERS IN WINTER

I

Tilda has no mother and no father. She works for a rich farmer. She must work **hard** all day. She must sweep the floors, wash the **clothes** and **milk** the cows.



Tilda is milking the cow

The farmer's **daughter** does not like Tilda and often beats her. One day in **January** the farmer's daughter calls Tilda to her room and says: "I want some **pretty** flowers. Go to the forest and bring me some flowers."

Tilda is very much **surprised**.

"There are no flowers in the forest in winter," she says. "There is **deep** snow everywhere. I shall not go."

"Then I shall beat you," says the farmer's daughter.

So Tilda goes to the forest. Will she come back? It is very cold and the snow is deep. She goes on and on. Sometimes she **falls** down. At last she comes to a **hill**. There she sees some big stones and on each stone an old man is sitting. There are twelve men and they all look at her. When Tilda comes nearer, she **greet**s them.

Grammatika

Future Indefinite (Tulevik)

Interrogative (Küsi vorm)	Negative (Eitav vorm)
Shall I go?	I shall not go. Ma ei lähe
Kas ma lähen (homme)?	(homme)
Will you go?	You will not go
Will he go?	He will not go
Will she go?	She will not go
Shall we go?	We shall not go
Will you go?	You will not go
Will they go?	They will not go

Lühivastused.

Will you go there tomorrow? Yes, I shall.
No, I shall not.

Exercise 1.

Read.

thin	thing	this	with
thick	thank	that	father
third	ninth	they	mother
tooth	fifth	them	other
teeth	twelfth	their	brother

The three brothers thanked their father and mother.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative.

Muutke laused küsivateks.

Model: You will go to Narva tomorrow.

Will you go to Narva tomorrow?

1. Ella will come here at three. 2. Ben will bring me that book. 3. They will learn English next year. 4. They will do

their homework from four to six. 5. You will get off the bus at the next stop. 6. We shall go to the market on Sunday. 7. You will eat fish for dinner. 8. I shall get a dog from Sam.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences negative.

Muutke laused eitavateks.

1. Pete will sell his bike. 2. I shall shut the windows for the night. 3. Mother will milk the cow at twelve o'clock. 4. We shall leave town on the 12th of October. 5. The little child will wake up before six o'clock. 6. Henry and Fred will come here at three. 7. I shall meet you at the bus-stop. 8. You will see him at school tomorrow.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

Täitke lüngad. Asetage tegusõnad ajavormi Present Indefinite või Future Indefinite.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. I often ... Henry Smith when I go to school. | meet |
| 2. Father is at home now, but at three o'clock he ... at the factory. | be |
| 3. Father always ... his hands when he comes home from the factory. | wash |
| 4. After lessons today Kate ... me to cook dinner and put the rooms in order. | help |
| 5. Next spring our class ... to Leningrad by bus. | go |
| 6. Hilda and Linda ... very well. | sing |
| 7. All the children at our school ... Russian. | learn |
| 8. That old man often ... apples in the market. | sell |
| 9. We ... Lesson Eight next week. | read |
| 10. We always ... the flower-beds when they are dry. | water |

Exercise 5.

Put in *a* or *the*.

1. I see some children in this classroom. There is ... teacher in ... classroom too. ... classroom is big. ... children are writing in their copy-books. ... teacher is standing at ... blackboard.

2. Jack Brown is ... worker. He works at ... factory. His house is far from ... factory. ... factory is big. ... workers of ... factory make chairs and tables.

Exercise 6.

Ask questions (*what?*)

Moodustage küsimused (*what?*)

1. We are writing *an exercise*. 2. We write *exercises* at the English lessons. 3. Fanny is eating *potatoes* and *fish* in the kitchen. 4. Fanny eats *fish* for dinner every Monday. 5. That woman sells *milk*. 6. That woman is selling *milk* today. 7. Father is playing *chess* with uncle Max. 8. Father plays *chess* every Sunday.

Exercise 7.

Change to the plural.

Asetage mitmusse.

1. The classroom is big. 2. The corridor is long. 3. The break is short. 4. The story is interesting. 5. The library is open from 11 to 8. 6. The hostel is near the school.

7. I have many friends. 8. The teacher has many books. 9. He has no dog.

10. The woman is washing the clothes. 11. The worker is going to the factory. 12. The house is burning.

13. The girl knows Russian well. 14. The boy likes the game. 15. He learns English. 16. The man works hard. 17. The child greets the teacher. 18. The bus stops here.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Does Tilda live with her father and mother? †
2. Does she work for a rich farmer? †

3. What must she do in the house?)
4. Does the farmer's daughter like Tilda?)
5. What does the farmer's daughter say to Tilda one day?)
6. Are there flowers in the forest in winter?)
7. Does Tilda go to the forest?)
8. What does she see on a hill?)
9. How many men does she see?)

LESSON EIGHT

FLOWERS IN WINTER

II

An old man in a long white coat stands up and comes to Tilda. "What are you doing here, child?" he says. "What do you want?"

"I am **looking for** flowers," says the girl.

"You will not **find** flowers in the snow," says the old man.

"I know it," says Tilda, "but I must take some flowers to the farmer's daughter. Then she will not beat me."

The old man says, "I am January, I cannot help you, and my brothers **February** and **March** cannot help you. But there is brother **April**. He will help you."

Brother April, an old man in a long green coat, stands up, and Tilda sees that there are some spring flowers in the grass near his stone. She goes and picks the flowers and **thanks** the old men. Then she runs home and gives the flowers to the farmer's daughter.



a basket



strawberries



a coat

The next day Tilda must go to the forest again. Now the poor girl must bring home some **strawberries** for the farmer's daughter.

"Tilda will not come back, I know," says the farmer's daughter, "because the snow is very deep today."

But Tilda comes back with some big red strawberries in her **basket**. The farmer's daughter is very much surprised. And now she is **afraid** of Tilda, who can find pretty flowers and red strawberries in the forest in winter.

Exercise 1.

Read.

au, aw [ɔ:]	ai, ay [ei]	air [ɛə]
autumn	say	hair
daughter	hay	chair
strawberry	rain	pair
Paul	afraid	air
saw	wait	fair

Exercise 2.

Change from the Present to the Future.

Muutke olevik tulevikuks.

Model: The bell *rings* at 8 o'clock *every morning*.

The bell *will ring* at 8 o'clock *tomorrow morning*.

1. The bell *rings* at 8 o'clock *every morning* (tomorrow morning).
2. Kalev *wipes* the dishes *every evening* (tomorrow evening).
3. Mother *washes* the kitchen window *every Saturday* (next Saturday).
4. Lessons *begin* at nine o'clock *every day* (tomorrow).
5. They *help* their mother *every day* (tomorrow).
6. I *see* my friend at school *every day* (tomorrow).
7. We *plant* flowers in the garden *every spring* (next spring).
8. We *live* in the country *every summer* (next summer).
9. Karin *writes* to her aunt *every Sunday* (next Sunday).

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Muutke laused eitavateks ja küsivateks.

1. We shall have an English lesson tomorrow. 2. My sister will be at home this evening. 3. We shall leave the house before eight o'clock. 4. Mare Lind will sing the song in English. 5. We shall get off the bus at the next stop. 6. Our class will have lunch after the second lesson. 7. We shall get up at six o'clock on Sunday morning. 8. That game will be interesting for little children. 9. Aino and Tiiu will be on duty tomorrow. 10. We shall go home from school with them tomorrow.

Exercise 4.

Make questions and give the answers.

Moodustage küsimused ja andke vastused.

Model: They will have six lessons tomorrow.

Will they have six lessons tomorrow?

Yes, they will. (No, they will not.)

1. We shall go to the club tomorrow. 2. The pupils will get off the bus at the next stop. 3. My sister has many English books. 4. Mother is making a fire in the kitchen stove. 5. The fire in the stove is burning well. 6. We like the end of that story. 7. There are many fish in that lake. 8. There is a library at that club.

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Dick õpib eesti keelt. Kes õpib eesti keelt?

2. Linda laulab hästi. Kes laulab hästi?

3. Minu vennad armastavad uisutada. Kes armastavad uisutada?

4. Ema laud seisab akna juures (near). Mis seisab akna juures?

5. Kool algab septembris. Mis algab septembris?

Exercise 6.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

I am playing chess.

Urmas is swimming in the river.

Aavo is skiing down the hill.

They are picking berries.

Kate is learning to sing a song.

Ann is doing her homework.

We are having our lunch.

Vilma is peeling potatoes.

Ella is helping the cook.

Milvi is laying the table.

Nora is making her bed.

You are putting your room in order.

Eve is reading an English book.

Vello can play chess too

Mikk can

Your brother can

We must

Jane must

Ants must

The other pupils can

Helmi must

Betti must

Helbe must

Harry must

I can

Hilda can

Exercise 7.

Fill in the pronouns.

Täitke lüngad asesõnadega.

Model: When do you help *your mother*? I help *her* after school.

1. Where will you meet your friends? I shall meet ... at the club.
2. Where do your friends live? ... live in Lake Street.
3. What is the number of their house? ... is 86.
4. Where does your brother work? ... works at a factory.
5. Does your sister like strawberries? Yes, ... does; ... likes ... very much.
6. What colour is your new coat? ... is green.
7. Where are the child's clothes? ... are on that chair.
8. Who wakes you and your sister every morning? Mother does; ... wakes ... up at seven o'clock.
9. When will the chess-match begin? ... will begin at two o'clock.
10. Where is the hostel? ... is in the next house.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. What does one old man do? }
2. What does he ask Tilda? }
3. What does Tilda say? }
4. Who is the old man? }

5. Can he help Tilda? }
6. Who helps Tilda? }
7. Where does Tilda see some flowers? }
8. Where does Tilda run? }
9. What must Tilda bring home the next day? }
10. Who is afraid of Tilda now? }

LESSON NINE

LONG LIVE THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER!



Before the Seventh of November many pupils work in the Pioneer Room every day. They will **decorate** the hall and the classrooms with **slogans** on the fifth of November.

Today there are ten boys and girls in the Pioneer Room. They are **cutting out letters** for the slogans. Two boys, Vello and Enn, are working at a little table.

Vello. Will you **take part** in the demonstration, Enn? }

Enn. No, I shall not. I am in the sixth. The sixth classes will not take part in the **demonstration** this year. Will your class go? }

Vello. Yes, we shall. I am in the eighth. The eighth classes always take part.



Three letters



a piano



I am cutting out a letter

E n n. The fifth, sixth and seventh classes will have a **party** on Saturday.

V e l l o. What will your class do at the party? }

E n n. The pioneers of our class will sing "The Red Flag".

V e l l o. Will Aino Kangur play the **piano**? }

V e l l o. I don't know, but I know that three girls from our class will **dance** a Russian dance.

V e l l o. Will only the pupils and teachers come to the party? }

E n n. No, not only the pupils and teachers. An old factory worker will come to our school on Saturday too. He will tell us about the October **Revolution**.

Grammatika

Küsimuste moodustamine

		The boys	will make	slogans	after school.
	Will	the boys	make	slogans	after school?
When	will	the boys	make	slogans?	
What	will	the boys	make	—	after school?
What	will	the boys	do	—	after school?
		Who	will make	slogans	after school?

Exercise 1.

Read.

	rõhuta e [i]		rõhuta er, ur [ə]
begin [bi'gin]	forest ['fɔrist]		letter ['letə]
before [bi'fɔr]	basket ['bɑ:skit]		order ['ɔ:də]
because [bi'kɔz]	market ['mɑ:kit]		surprised [sə'praizd]

	rõhuta a [ə]		rõhuta o [ə]
afraid [ə'freid]	slogan ['slɔ:gən]		factory ['fæktəri]
again [ə'gen]	breakfast ['brekfəst]		decorate ['dekəreit]
about [ə'baʊt]	England ['iŋɡlənd]		revolution [revə'lʊ:f(ə)n]

Exercise 2.

Make five questions to each sentence. (See the table on page 37)
Moodustage iga lause juurde viis küsimust. (Vt. tabel lk. 37)

1. Enn will put the slogan on the wall.
2. Hilda will meet Aino before the lessons.

Exercise 3.

Ask questions.

Moodustage küsimused.

1. Kalju will sing *that song* (what?).
2. The boys will make *slogans* (what?).
3. The demonstration will begin *at eleven* (when?).
4. Kaarel will meet you *at the bus-stop* (where?).
5. We shall begin our work *in the morning* (when?).
6. The children will play games *in the hall* (where?).
7. We shall help *Fred* tomorrow (whom?).

Exercise 4.

Put in *a* or *the*.

1. There is ... hill behind our schoolhouse. We like to play on ... hill after school. Not far from ... hill there is ... little lake. In winter we skate on ... lake.

2. Paul has ... new coat. What colour is ... coat? Is ... coat warm?

3. What colour is ... floor of your classroom? What colour are ... walls? Is there ... lunchroom in your schoolhouse?

Exercise 5.

Make sentences.

Moodustage laused.

1. girl, sings, dances, this, well, and.
2. class, a party, will, have, our, tomorrow.
3. Bob, the piano, likes, play, to.
4. October, Revolution, live, long, the.
5. a story, tell, shall, you, I.
6. the demonstration, go, shall, we, to.

Exercise 6.

Read in the 3rd person singular.

Lugege ainsuse 3. pöördes.

1. Mike and Pete have a dog. 2. They like the dog very much. 3. They do not beat the dog. 4. Mike and Pete have an uncle who lives on a collective farm. 5. One day they go to the collective farm. 6. They do not take the dog to the country. 7. They leave the dog at home. 8. But when they get off the bus, the dog is already there.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English. Put the verbs in the Future Indefinite.

Tölkige inglise keelde. Asetage tegusönad ajavormi Future Indefinite.

1. Kas te sõidate (go) homme maale?
... .. to the country tomorrow?
2. Kas te sõidate sinna bussiga?
... .. there by bus?
3. Kas te võtate oma koera kaasa?
... .. your dog with you?
4. Kas te mängite seal oma sõpradega palli?
... .. ball with your friends there?
5. Kas te aitate seal kolhoosnikke?
... .. the collective farmers there?
6. Kas te olete tuleval nädalal maal?
... .. in the country next week?
7. Kas te tulete tagasi laupäeval?
... .. back on Saturday?

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Will you decorate your classroom for the Seventh of November? }
2. Will you help to make slogans? }
3. Do you like to cut out letters? }
4. Will your school take part in the demonstration? }
5. Will your class take part in the demonstration? }
6. When will you have a party at school? }
7. What will you do at the party? }

LESSON TEN

THE PRESENT AND THE PAST

This year I am in the sixth class.

Last year I was in the fifth.

This year our classroom is on the third floor.

Last year it was on the first floor.

This year there are thirty-three pioneers in our class.

There were only twenty-eight last year.

Now we are in town and we go to school every day.

In summer we were at a pioneer **camp** near the **sea**.

This year Helmi Prikk is my deskmate.

Last year Enna Kuusk was my deskmate.

Helmi is **present** today.

Yesterday Helmi was absent; she was **ill**.

Now I am thirteen years old.

A year **ago** I was twelve.

Now I am one metre and fifty **centimetres tall**.

When I was eleven, I was one metre and thirty centimetres tall.

Grammatika

Tegusõna *be*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative (Jaatav)	Interrogative (Küsiv)	Negative (Eitav)
I was (ma olin)	Was I? (Kas ma olin?)	I was not (ma ei olnud)
you were	Were you?	you were not
he was	Was he?	he was not
she was	Was she?	she was not
we were	Were we?	we were not
you were	Were you?	you were not
they were	Were they?	they were not

Lühivastused:

Were you absent yesterday? Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Exercise 1.

was [wəz], rõhuta [wəz]

were [wəɪ], rõhuta [wə]

'Father was [wəz] at 'home.

You were [wə] 'present.

'Was [wəz] 'Father at 'home?

'Were [wəɪ] you 'present?

My 'friend was 'ill.

They were a'fraid.

'Was your 'friend 'ill?

'Were they a'fraid?

She was 'absent.

You were at the 'camp.

'Was she 'absent?

'Were you at the 'camp?

Exercise 2.

Put *was* or *were* in the blanks.

1. Yesterday at three o'clock I ... alone at home. Father and mother ... at the factory and my sister ... at school.

2. Last Sunday we ... at Klooga. Helmi ... with us. We ... at Klooga till 7 o'clock.

3. It was January. Tilda ... in the forest. The day ... cold. The snow ... deep. There ... twelve big stones on the hill. There ... a man on each stone. Tilda ... not afraid of the men.

Exercise 3.

Put in *am, is, are, was* or *were*.

Present	Past
1. I ... on duty today.	I ... on duty yesterday.
2. We ... at school now.	We ... at school last Sunday.
3. Our friends ... here now.	Our friends ... here yesterday.
4. There ... many apples in our garden this year.	There ... few apples in our garden last year.
5. The water in the rivers ... cold now.	The water in the rivers ... warm four months ago.
6. The streets ... dry today.	The streets ... wet yesterday.
7. There ... no slogans in the streets now.	There ... many slogans in the streets on the Seventh of November.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences negative.

Muutke laused eitavateks.

1. The Pioneer Room was big. 2. The children were in the Pioneer Room. 3. The football match was interesting. 4. The water in the lake was cold. 5. The story was long. 6. The pictures were in the little box. 7. The day was warm. 8. The rooms were in order.

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences interrogative.

Muutke laused küivateks.

1. He was ill last week. 2. She was afraid of dogs. 3. The pioneer camp was near the sea. 4. The holidays were short. 5. Henry's clothes were dry. 6. The floor was brown. 7. The river was deep. 8. The farm was near the forest.

Exercise 6.

Put in *before*, *after* or *at*.

1. Winter comes ... autumn.
2. Spring comes ... summer.
3. We must wash our hands ... dinner.
4. We must brush our teeth ... supper.
5. ... the first lesson we have a short break, but ... the second lesson we have a long break.
6. We must come to school ... eight o'clock because the bell rings ... eight.
7. At that evening school lessons begin ... six o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Minu pinginaaber on täna korrapidaja. Kes oli eile korrapidaja? Mina olin.

2. Enn puudub täna. Eile ta oli kohal. Kas ta tuleb homme kooli?

3. Kus on Ella? Ta on kodus. Ta on haige. Kas ta oli esmaspäeval haige? Ei, ei olnud. Esmaspäeval ta oli koolis.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Were you in the fifth class last year? }
2. How old were you last year? }
3. How tall were you a year ago? }
4. Who was your deskmate last year? }
5. Were you at a pioneer camp in summer? }
6. Where was the camp? }

LESSON ELEVEN

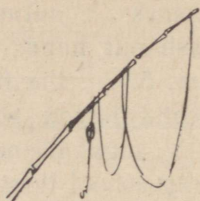
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY

Last summer my uncle and I were in the country. We were there in **July**. We had a room in a little house near a lake. The house had only two rooms and a kitchen. Our room was not big. It had one door and one window.

There was a garden behind the house, so we had **plenty** of flowers and **vegetables**. In the garden there was a tall birch-tree.



vegetables



a fishing-rod

I had many friends in the **village**. My best friends were Indrek and Ain Rebane. They were the **sons** of our **neighbours**. They were nice boys and we were **together** every day.

Indrek and Ain had a big dog. The dog's name was Muri. Muri was always with the boys.

We had our bikes with us in the country, and my uncle had a nice new **fishing-rod**. There were many fish in the lake. In the **wood** there were plenty of strawberries.

We had a good rest last summer.

Grammatika

Tegusõna *have*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I had a dog (Mul oli koer)	Had I a dog? (Kas mul oli koer?)	I had no dog (Mul ei olnud koera)
You had a dog	Had you a dog?	You had no dog
He had a dog	Had he a dog?	He had no dog
She had a dog	Had she a dog?	She had no dog
We had a dog	Had we a dog?	We had no dog
You had a dog	Had you a dog?	You had no dog
They had a dog	Had they a dog?	They had no dog

Lühivastused:

Had you a dog last year?

Yes, we had.

No, we had not.

Exercise 1.

Read.

[s]	[z]	[tʃ]	[dʒ]	[ʃ]
sell	rose	kitchen	jump	Russian
sing	nose	match	July	ship
bus	noise	watch	jam	fish
horse	exercise	each	January	dish
house	houses [ziz]	lunch	page	shut
face		March	vegetables	wash
dance		birch	village	short

Jane is washing the dishes in the kitchen.

The children jump and dance and make much noise.

Exercise 2.

Put *have, has* or *had* in the blanks.

Present	Past
1. This winter <i>I have</i> a brown cap.	Last winter <i>I had</i> a brown cap.
2. Every month we ... a chess-match at our school.	Last month we ... a chess-match at our school.
3. My sister ... a red coat.	My sister ... a red coat when she was three years old.
4. I ... no skates this winter.	I ... no skates last winter.
5. We ... a rest after lessons every day.	We ... a rest after lessons yesterday.
6. Elmar ... two English books now.	Elmar ... two English books then.
7. Ann ... milk for breakfast every morning.	Ann ... milk for breakfast yesterday morning.
8. You ... no Estonian lesson today.	You ... no Estonian lesson yesterday.
9. They ... lunch at three o'clock every day.	They ... lunch at three o'clock last Tuesday.
10. We ... a big party at our school every winter.	We ... a big party at our school last winter.

Exercise 3.

Put *was, were* or *had* in the blanks.

1. A little boy ... a flag in his hand. 2. The flag ... in the boy's hand. 3. Indrek and Ain ... our best friends last summer. 4. We ... many friends at the pioneer camp. 5. Last summer we ... our bikes with us in the country. 6. The bikes ... new then. 7. We ... a big brown dog. 8. Its name ... Muri. 9. The pupils of the fifth class ... a party last week. 10. Their party ... on Saturday. 11. My brother ... in the seventh class last year. 12. He ... no homework for Monday. 13. The pioneers of School Sixteen ... a chess-match last month.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

1. Täna on meil kuus tundi.
Today we ... six lessons.
2. Eile oli meil ainult viis tundi.
Yesterday we ... only five lessons.
3. Homme on meil kaks eesti keele tundi.
Tomorrow we ... two Estonian lessons.
4. Eile oli neil lõunaks kala ja kartulid.
Yesterday they ... fish and potatoes for dinner.
5. Meil on lõuna kell kaks iga päev.
We ... dinner at two every day.
6. Möödunud pühapäeval oli meil väga hea lõuna.
Last Sunday we ... a very good dinner.
7. Emal on laupäeviti palju tööd.
Mother ... much work on Saturdays.
8. Emal oli palju tööd möödunud laupäeval.
Mother ... much work last Saturday.
9. Emal on palju tööd järgmisel laupäeval.
Mother ... much work next Saturday.

Exercise 5.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

I wash my hands every day.	We
You wash your hands every day.	Ants and Rein
Ants washes	They
Malle	The cat washes its face some-
He	times.
She	

Exercise 6.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

1. He knows me. :	mind	2. Does Vilma hear ... ?	mind
He knows	sind	Does Vilma hear ... ?	sind
He knows	teda (m.)	Does Vilma hear ... ?	teda (m.)
He knows	teda (n.)	Does Vilma hear ... ?	teda (n.)
He knows it.	seda	Does Vilma hear ... ?	seda
He knows	meid	Does Vilma hear ... ?	meid
He knows	teid	Does Vilma hear ... ?	teid
He knows	neid	Does Vilma hear ... ?	neid

Exercise 7.

Put in the new words from Lesson 11.

1. March, April and May are the spring
2. When we come home from school, Mother says, "Have a . . . after dinner. Then do your homework."
3. The Smiths have three children, one . . . and two daughters. Their house is only fifty metres from our house. They are our We see the Smith children every day. We go to school . . . every morning.
4. Vello and Anton live in the country. There is a lake not far from their There are fish in the lake. The boys often go there with their
5. There are potatoes and other . . . in our garden.
6. You will not find many strawberries in the . . . , but there are many near that hill.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Was Toivo in the country last summer?)
2. Who were his best friends there?)
3. Where was the house?)
4. Was the house big?)
5. How many rooms had the house?)
6. How many windows had the room?)
7. Where was the garden?)
8. What had Toivo with him?)

LESSON TWELVE

DICK WITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

I

The boy is cleaning the window



Dick Wittington lived in London many years ago. He worked **for** his **food** in a rich man's house. The man's name was **Mr. Fitzwarren**. Dick helped the cook in the kitchen. He washed the dishes and **cleaned** the knives. Dick's bed was in a room under the roof. There were so many **rats** in the room that Dick was afraid to sleep there. He wanted to get a cat.

One day Dick cleaned the windows of a neighbour's house. The neighbour had two cats. When all the windows were clean, Dick **asked** the neighbour to give him a cat.



a captain

Now Dick had a cat. It was a big cat and it soon killed all the rats in Dick's room.



a rat



two knives

Mr. Fitzwarren had a ship that sailed from England to other countries. One day the captain of the ship was at Mr. Fitzwarren's house.

"When will the ship sail?" asked Mr. Fitzwarren.

"We shall sail tomorrow morning," answered the captain. "But there are very many rats on the ship. I don't know what to do."

Mr. Fitzwarren called Dick from the kitchen. He asked Dick to give his cat to the captain. The next day the ship sailed away. Dick had no cat now.

Grammatika

Tegusõna *work*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

I worked (ma töötasin)
you worked
he worked
she worked
it worked

we worked (me töötasime)
you worked
they worked

Exercise 1.

Read.

[t]	[d]	[id]
asked	lived	wanted
looked	cleaned	planted
helped	killed	rested
washed	sailed	skated
danced	answered	ended
stopped	opened	patted

Exercise 2.

Change from the Present to the Past.

Present.

Past.

1. We live in Toila.	1. We ... in Toila last year.
2. Father works at that factory.	2. Father ... at that factory a year ago.
3. I rest after dinner every day.	3. I ... after dinner yesterday.
4. Dick plays with his brother after school.	4. Dick ... with his brother after school yesterday.
5. Nelly washes her clothes on Saturday.	5. Nelly ... her clothes last Saturday.
6. Sam likes to play chess.	6. Sam ... to play chess when he was ten.
7. We learn English this year.	7. We ... English last year.
8. Our cat kills many rats.	8. Our cat ... many rats last week.

Exercise 3.

Translate into Estonian.

Model: There are two pianos in the hall.

Saalis on kaks klaverit.

1. There is a factory near our house. 2. There are three hundred workers at that factory. 3. There are two workrooms in that house. 4. There were 98 pioneers at our camp in summer. 5. There was a big lake not far from the camp. 6. There was a village near the forest. 7. There were sixty-nine houses in the village. 8. There was a demonstration on the Seventh of November. 9. There were many slogans in the streets on that day.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

this year	last Wednesday	last summer
last year	last Thursday	last autumn
yesterday	two days ago	
last week	four years ago	

1. Eile me olime kodus.
2. Möödunud nädalal me olime maal.
3. Möödunud aastal me olime viiendas klassis.
4. Sel aastal me oleme kuuendas klassis.
5. Meil ei olnud inglise keele tundi möödunud kolmapäeval.
6. Teie onu oli Tallinnas kaks päeva tagasi.
7. Möödunud suvel nad töötasid kolhoosis (on a collective farm).
8. Ma olin haige möödunud sügisel.
9. Neli aastat tagasi me elasime Tartus.
10. Möödunud neljapäeval ta oli korrapidaja.

Exercise 5.

Put in the new words from Lesson 12.

1. This ship ... from England to India.
2. Where is the ... of the ship?
3. Today is the eighteenth of September. Autumn will be here ...
4. Workers who work hard must eat good ...
5. Jack has a knife. ... him to give it to you.
6. Wash the knife, it is not ...
7. I thanked my neighbours ... their help.
8. Cats ... rats.

Exercise 6.

Put in *at, by, from, in, into, on* or *to*.

1. Jack lives ... Birch Street. He must come ... school ... bus because Birch Street is far ... the schoolhouse.

2. My aunt and uncle are collective farmers, they live ... the country. They come ... town sometimes. ... autumn they sell apples in the market.

3. The pupils are ... the corridor. When the break is over, they go ... their seats. The teacher comes ... the classroom and the lesson begins.

4. The English lesson begins ... eight o'clock. One pupil goes ... the blackboard and writes the new words ... the blackboard.

Exercise 7.

Put in *a* or *the*.

Mr. Fitzwarren was ... rich man in London. He had ... big house. Dick worked in ... kitchen of this house. He helped ... cook.

Dick had ... little room. It was under ... roof of the house. Dick wanted to get ... cat because there were very many rats in ... room.

Exercise 8.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Dick was a poor
2. He lived in ... many years ago.
3. He worked in a rich man's
4. He worked hard all
5. Dick's room was ... the roof of the house.
6. There were very many ... in Dick's room.
7. Dick wanted to ... a cat.
8. Their ... had two cats.
9. Dick ... the neighbour to give him a cat.
10. The cat ... all the rats in Dick's room.
11. Mr. Fitzwarren had a ship that ... to other countries.
12. There were many rats on Mr. Fitzwarren's
13. Mr. Fitzwarren asked Dick to give his cat to the ... of the ship.

LESSON THIRTEEN

DICK WITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

II

The ship sailed on and on. At last it **reached** a country where the captain wanted to sell some things.

In that country there was a **king** and he **invited** the captain to dinner. The captain was very much surprised: there were hundreds of rats in the **dining-room**. They jumped up on the

chairs, and on the sofa, and on the dinner-table. The king did not know what to do: there were rats everywhere.

"Have you no cats?" the captain asked the king.

"What is a cat?" asked the king.

"A cat is a little animal," **explained** the captain. "It kills rats and eats them. I shall bring you a cat from my ship. It will kill all the rats here."

The king was **glad** to get a cat. He thanked the captain. Soon the cat killed all the rats in the king's house. The king did not want to give the cat back to the captain.

"What shall I give you for this little animal?» asked the king. "Will you take this bag of **gold**?" The captain thanked the king. Soon the ship sailed back to England.

When the ship reached London, Dick Wittington **received** a bag of gold for his cat.

Grammatika

Tegusõna *work*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Negative (Eitav)	
I did not work	we did not work
you did not work	you did not work
he did not work	they did not work
she did not work	
it did not work	

Exercise 1.

Read.

Rõhuta sõnad lauses.

We shall 'find him.
You will 'meet her.
I shall 'tell them.
They will 'leave us.

He can 'do it.
She must 'plant it.
You must 'read it.
They will 'help me.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative.

Muutke laused eitavateks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rein liked the story. | Rein did not like the story. |
| 2. Our pupils decorated the hall. | Our pupils did not |
| 3. Leo planted an apple-tree. | Leo did not |
| 4. Ain helped to cook. | Ain did not |
| 5. Ann washed the dishes. | Ann did not |
| 6. May wiped the cups. | May did not |
| 7. I opened the window. | I did not |
| 8. My brother cleaned the knives. | My brother |
| 9. Kate milked the cow. | Kate |
| 10. You skated very well. | You |
| 11. The bus stopped there. | The bus |
| 12. Our neighbour invited us. | Our neighbour |

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences negative.

Muutke laused eitavateks.

Model: Nora *cooked* dinner yesterday.

Nora *did not cook* dinner yesterday.

1. Last Saturday I *helped* my sister with the housework.
2. Mother *watered* the flowers every morning last summer.
3. We *picked* berries in that forest last month.
4. It *rained* much last autumn.
5. It *snowed* much last winter.
6. They *reached* the lake before us.
7. The man *jumped* on the horse.
8. The ship *sailed* very far.
9. Ellen *looked* at my pictures when she was here.
10. I *danced* with Emma at the party.
11. Uncle Ted *played* chess with his son.

Exercise 4.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

Model: In summer cows *eat* green grass, they *do not eat* hay.

1. The captain *wanted* a cat on the ship, he . . . a dog.
2. The king *invited* the captain to dinner, he . . . the men.
3. The cat *killed* the rats, it . . . the birds.

4. Aunt Polly *called* Tom, she ... Huck.
5. His mother *peeled* the potatoes, she ... the apples.
6. Our children *like* milk, they ... coffee.
7. In winter horses *eat* hay, they ... green grass.
8. A fox *kills* little animals, it ... big animals.
9. We always *decorate* the classroom, we ... the corridor.
10. Bus number five *stops* here, it ... there.

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences affirmative.

Muutke laused jaatavateks.

1. The captain did not want to sell the ship.
2. The king did not invite the men.
3. Dick's cat did not kill many rats on the ship.
4. The captain did not thank the king.
5. The men did not like the food on the ship.
6. The rats did not jump on the table.
7. Dick did not clean the windows of the neighbour's house.
8. The captain did not explain many things to the men.
9. The ship did not reach London before October.

Exercise 6.

Read in the 3rd person.

Lugege 3. pöördes.

1. I reach the bus-stop at four o'clock. I stand there ten minutes. I take bus number fifteen. I reach the village at six o'clock. I get off the bus. I go to my uncle's house. I open the door. I am glad to see my uncle. I say, "Hallo, uncle."

2. I am thirteen years old. I am in the sixth class. I have many friends at school. My best friend is Ain Tamm. I meet Ain every morning and we go to school together. Sometimes I go to Ain's house after school. Ain has a little workroom. We like to make things. We often work there together.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Kaptenil oli poeg.
2. Kaptenil ei olnud poega.
3. Kapten oli vana.
4. Kapten ei olnud vana.
5. Laev sõitis Londoni.
6. Laev ei sõitnud Londoni.
7. Laev jõudis Tallinna esmaspäeval.
8. Laev ei jõudnud Tallinna esmaspäeval.
9. Harry selgitas uut mängu oma sõbrale (to his friend).
10. Me ei saanud sinu vastust.

Exercise 8.

Change from the Present to the Past.

The ship sails away. Dick's cat is on the ship. At last they reach a warm country. The captain wants to see the king. The king invites the captain to dinner. There are very many rats in the king's house. They jump on the dinner-table. The king is glad to get Dick's cat from the ship. The cat kills all the rats in the king's house. The king does not want to give the cat back to the captain. He asks the captain to take a bag of gold for the cat.

LESSON FOURTEEN

HELP YOUR MOTHER AFTER SCHOOL

Tiiu visited her Aunt Ella on Sunday, the 11th of **December**. Tiiu lives in Rakvere, her aunt lives in Tapa. She works at a **hospital**.

Aunt Ella was glad to see Tiiu. She asked the girl about her school and her **classmates**. Then they talked about Tiiu's parents and her brothers and sisters.



Mother is baking a pie

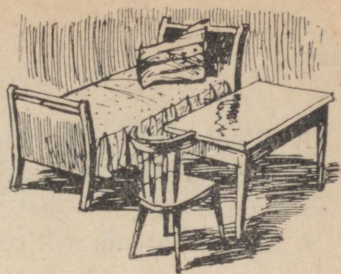
Aunt Ella. Do you help your mother after school, Tiiu? †

Tiiu. Yes, I do.

Aunt Ella. Did you help your mother with the **housework** yesterday? †

Tiiu. Yes, I did. All of us worked hard yesterday because it was Saturday.

furniture



Aunt Ella. Did you wash the floors? }
Tiiu. No, I did not wash the floors this Saturday. Milvi washed
the floors and Aavo **dusted** the **furniture**.

Aunt Ella. Did your mother **bake** a **pie** yesterday? }
Tiiu. Yes, she did. She baked an apple-pie.

Aunt Ella. Did you help her? }
Tiiu. Yes, I did. I peeled the apples for the pie. Then I cooked
some vegetables for **supper** and washed the dishes.

Aunt Ella. Did you help her? }
Tiiu. Yes, I did. I peeled the apples for the pie. Then I cooked
some vegetables for **supper** and washed the dishes.

Aunt Ella. Did you help her? }
Tiiu. Yes, I did. I peeled the apples for the pie. Then I cooked
some vegetables for **supper** and washed the dishes.

Aunt Ella. Did you help her? }
Tiiu. Yes, I did. I peeled the apples for the pie. Then I cooked
some vegetables for **supper** and washed the dishes.

Grammatika

Tegusõna *work*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Interrogative (Küsiv)	
Did I work?	Did we work?
Did you work?	Did you work?
Did he work?	Did they work?
Did she work?	
Did it work?	

Lühivastused: Did you work yesterday? Yes, I did.

No, I did not.

Exercise 1.

Read.

[p, t, k, b, d, g]

1. What did you do yesterday?
2. Betty baked the best pie.
3. Did Bert go to that village by bus?
4. Dick's parents will come to town in December.

Exercise 2.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. Does he live there now?
..... there last year?
2. Do you play football this year?
..... football two years ago?
3. Do they work in the workroom every Monday?
..... in the workroom last Monday?
4. Do you decorate your classroom every month?
..... your classroom last month?
5. Does Kitty rest after school every day?
..... after school yesterday?
6. Does your mother make a cake every Saturday?
..... make a cake last Saturday?

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative.

Muutke laused küsivateks.

Model: *The children washed the dishes after supper.*

Did the children wash the dishes after supper?

1. Uncle Paul invited us to his house. 2. We visited him on Tuesday. 3. We reached our uncle's house at eight in the evening. 4. Uncle's dog barked in the garden. 5. The children liked the dog very much. 6. Aunt Ella milked the cow at seven o'clock. 7. She wanted to bake a pie that evening. 8. My sister learned to bake a pie. 9. Uncle received a new picture of Tallinn last Thursday. 10. The children talked about many things with their uncle and aunt.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

1. Kas sa tänasid ema? 2. Kas ema aitas sind? 3. Kas Maret puhastas noad? 4. Kas sa teretasid seda vana meest? 5. Kas te avasite aknad? 6. Kas Aino otsis eile oma kassi? 7. Kas sa kastsid lilli? 8. Kas nad tantsisid peoõhtul?

Exercise 5.

Give short answers.

Andke lühivastused.

Models: *Do you learn English? Yes, we do.*

Does your teacher speak Estonian? Yes, she does.

Did you learn English last year? Yes, we did.

1. Do you learn Russian?
2. Do we live in the E. S. S. R.?
3. Does school begin in September every year?
4. Did school begin on the 1st of September this year?
5. Did you go to the country in summer?
6. Does your friend like sports?
7. Do children like interesting stories?
8. Did you learn Estonian at school last year?
9. Did you skate last winter?
10. Did you ski last winter?

Exercise 6.

Put in the new words from Lesson 14.

1. ... is the last month of the year. 2. My father and my mother are my 3. We have breakfast in the morning and ... in the evening. 4. Ted is in the sixth class. Meg is in the sixth class too. Meg and Ted are 5. Our aunt is very ill; she is in 6. Aunt Ella is in hospital, we shall ... her next Sunday. 7. We sweep the floor and ... the furniture every day. 8. That old man knows many things. I like to ... with him.

Exercise 7.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.
Muutke laused eitavateks ja küsivateks.

1. Sam talked with the captain of that ship yesterday. 2. You worked hard yesterday. 3. We cooked vegetables for supper on Friday. 4. Ain looked for his blue cap in the house and in the garden. 5. The boys wiped the wet ball with the net. 6. That girl danced well at the party.

Exercise 8.

Tell your classmates how you help your mother.

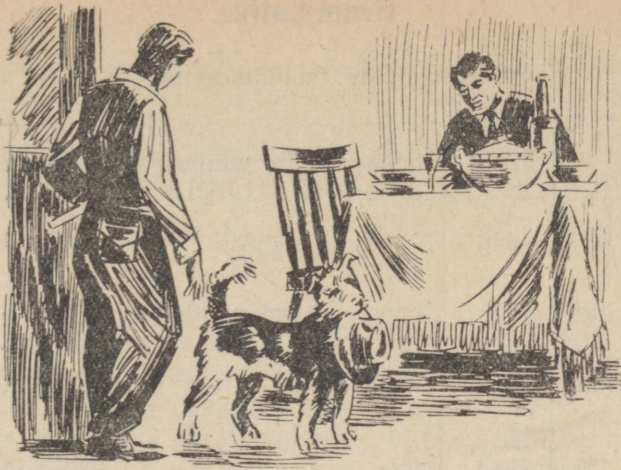
LESSON FIFTEEN

A CLEVER DOG

Jack Sharp had a clever dog. The dog's name was Rex. On Sundays Jack always **walked** in the wood with Rex for an **hour**. Rex liked the walks very much. Every Sunday after dinner Rex



Jack is going for a walk with Rex



What does the dog want to say?

waited for Jack. He waited at the door **until** Jack was **ready** to go out. The dog jumped up and barked when Jack opened the door.

One Sunday a neighbour visited Jack and they had dinner together. That **afternoon** Jack did not take Rex for a walk because he wanted to talk with his friend.

Rex waited behind the door until at last Jack called him into the dining-room. When Jack opened the door, Rex walked in. The neighbour's hat was in the dog's **mouth**. Rex stopped **in front of** the man and looked at him. What did the dog want?

Jack **laughed** and explained to his friend that Rex wanted to go for his Sunday walk in the wood.

Grammatika

Küsimuste moodustamine

		Jack	opened	the window	every morning.
	Did	Jack	open	the window	every morning?
When	did	Jack	open	the window?	
What	did	Jack	open	—	every morning?
What	did	Jack	do	—	every morning?
		Who	opened	the window	every morning?

Exercise 1.

Read.

Rõhuta sõnad lauses.

She 'worked at a 'hospital.

They 'lived in a 'village.

They 'played with their 'friends.

They in'vited us to a 'party.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. She opened the window and looked out. 2. The men walked very far that day. 3. They reached the lake that evening. 4. You worked in the garden for an hour. 5. The fourth class invited the third class to their party. 6. The teacher explained the new lesson to the pupils. 7. Vaike burned her hand on the hot stove. 8. Ene was a pioneer then. 9. The neighbour's hat was in the dog's mouth.

Exercise 3.

Make five questions to each sentence. (See the table on page 62.)
Moodustage iga lause juurde viis küsimust. (Vt. tabelit lk. 62.)

1. May dusted the furniture on Saturday.
2. Jim invited his friends to the country.

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

1. Jack walked with Rex *in the wood* (where?).
2. Rex liked *the walks* very much (what?).
3. Rex waited for Jack *after dinner* (when?)
4. One Sunday a *neighbour* visited Jack (who?)
5. *One Sunday* a neighbour visited Jack (when?).
6. *Jack* wanted to talk with his friend (who?).
7. Jack called *Rex* into the dining-room (whom?).
8. Rex stopped *in front of Jack's friend* (where?).

Exercise 5.

Change the sentences from the Present to the Past.

1. Jack has many friends. They often visit him on Sundays. Jack has a dog, Rex. The dog is very clever. Rex likes to go for walks with Jack. They often walk in the woods on Sunday afternoon. Rex does not like Jack's friends. He is not glad when they visit Jack on Sundays. Then Jack does not take the dog for a walk.

2. Tony is my best friend at school. We live in Hospital Street. There is a big hospital at the end of our street. We do not take a bus to school because the schoolhouse is not far. After school we always walk home together. We talk and laugh. We are glad that lessons are over. But after dinner we are ready for work again. Sometimes Tony helps me and sometimes I help him.

Exercise 6.

Put the new words from Lesson 15 in the blanks.

1. The vegetable garden is behind the house and the flower garden is ... the house.

2. My brother goes to school in the morning, but I go to school in the

3. What will you do next Sunday? I shall go for a . . . in the wood with my parents.

4. We have a very . . . dog. The dog's name is Trixie. Trixie knows that I must do my homework after supper. When supper is over, he comes to my table with my school-bag in his

5. I shall be ready in five minutes, please . . . for me.

6. My deskmate waited for me . . . I was ready.

7. There are sixty minutes in an

Exercise 7.

Put in *at, for, in front of, to, with.*

1. Jack invited his neighbour . . . dinner. 2. After dinner they will go . . . a walk. 3. I shall wait . . . you at the gate. 4. Jack wanted to talk . . . his friend. 5. There is a big birch-tree our house. 6. We explained the new game . . . our friends. 7. He looked . . . the picture on the wall. 8. I do not know where my warm socks are; I must look . . . them.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Who had a clever dog? }
2. What was the dog's name? }
3. What did Jack do every Sunday? }
4. Did Rex like the walk? }
5. Where did Rex wait for Jack after dinner? }
6. What did Rex do when Jack opened the door? }
7. Who visited Jack one Sunday? }
8. Did Jack go for a walk with Rex that afternoon? } Why not? }
9. Where did Jack call the dog? }
10. What was in the dog's mouth? }
11. Where did the dog stop? }
12. What did Jack do? }

LESSON SIXTEEN

WINTER



snow-flakes

Many pretty snow-flakes
Are falling from the sky.
On the trees and houses
Soft and thick they lie.



a bush

Look into the garden!
All is soft and white —
Apple-trees and bushes.
What a pretty sight!

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Present Continuous, Past Indefinite and Future Indefinite.

Model:

<i>Present Indefinite.</i>	We play ball every day.
<i>Present Continuous.</i>	We are playing ball now.
<i>Past Indefinite.</i>	We played ball yesterday.
<i>Future Indefinite.</i>	We shall play ball tomorrow.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Present Indefinite | Enn washes his socks every day. |
| Present Continuous | now. |
| Past Indefinite | yesterday. |
| Future Indefinite | tomorrow. |
| 2. Present Indefinite | They bake a cake every week. |
| Present Continuous | now. |
| Past Indefinite | yesterday. |
| Future Indefinite | tomorrow. |
| 3. Present Indefinite | We clean the kitchen window every week. |
| Present Continuous | now. |
| Past Indefinite | yesterday. |
| Future Indefinite | tomorrow. |

4. Present Indefinite		Ann dusts the furniture every day.
Present Continuous	 now.
Past Indefinite	 yesterday.
Future Indefinite	 tomorrow.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative.

1. You water the flowers every day.
2. They speak English.
3. It is raining today.
4. Helmi is doing her exercises.
5. We danced at the party yesterday.
6. It snowed last Sunday.
7. Indrek will wait for his friend tomorrow.
8. The boys will skate after school tomorrow.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. Ella is cutting the big cake.
2. The children are eating nuts.
3. That boy takes part in our games.
4. Your daughter sings well.
5. You will get that book from Kitty.
6. They will build a little summer house here.
7. The men rested after work.
8. She thanked you for your help.
9. They often invite you to parties.
10. They always wake up at seven.

Exercise 4.

Give the opposites.

Andke vastandid.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a cold day | to live in town |
| a dry summer | to give lessons |
| a long stick | to ask questions |
| an old house | to come from school |
| an old woman | to be present |

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite, Present Continuous or Future Indefinite.

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1. Where is Dick? He ... for you at the gate. | | wait |
| 2. Ain is a good runner. He always ... very fast. | | run |
| 3. Silvi is in the kitchen. She ... dinner. | | cook |

4. Bob is not here now. He ... at three o'clock.
5. We ... our old teacher next week.
6. Hallo, Ilmi! Where ... you ...? I ... home.
7. Ilmi ... English well.
8. They ... some interesting books tomorrow.

come
visit
go
speak
get

Exercise 6.

Ask questions.

1. We play games *in the Pioneer Room* (where?).
2. Ann sings *that song* well (what?).
3. They are burning *dry bushes* in the garden (what?).
4. Mother will wake *Tom* at six (whom?).
5. Bob will invite *Fred* to his house (whom?).
6. We visited our friends *on Tuesday* (when?).
7. That ship sailed *to England* yesterday (where?).

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Kus on lapsed? Nad mængivad aias.
2. Nad mængivad aias iga päev.
3. Eile oli pühapäev. Nad mængisid seal terve päeva (all day).
4. Kas nad mængivad homme palli?
5. Homme nad mængivad palli pärast tunde.
6. Mida sa teed homme? Ma lähen liuväljale.
7. Ma käin igal laupäeval liuväljal.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

IN A DARK ROOM

Many years ago two friends, Tom and Joe, came to a little town. They stopped at a **hotel**. After supper they took a **candle** and went to their room. But the candle **went out before** they reached the room. They **undressed** in the dark. Then they said good-night and went to bed.

When they were in bed, Tom said: "Joe!"

"Yes, Tom?" said Joe.



The young man
is undressing

“There is a man in my bed,” said Tom. “His feet are on my **pillow**.”

“How **strange!**” said Joe. “There is a man in my bed too.”

“**Push** him out!” said Tom. “I shall push my man out too.”

They did not know that they were in the **same** bed. They pushed hard and fell out of bed.

“Where are you, Joe?” asked Tom after a minute **or** two.



a pillow



a candle

“I am on the floor,” answered Joe.

“I am on the floor too,” said Tom. “I do not like this hotel.”

“We shall not come here again,” said Joe.

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärane tegusõna go

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I went	Did I go?	I did not go
you went	Did you go?	you did not go
he went	Did he go?	he did not go
she went	Did she go?	she did not go
it went	Did it go?	it did not go
we went	Did we go?	we did not go
you went	Did you go?	you did not go
they went	Did they go?	they did not go

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

say, take, come, fall

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
say	I said [sed]	Did I say?	I did not say
take	he took	Did he take?	he did not take
come	they came	Did they come?	they did not come
fall	you fell	Did you fall?	you did not fall

Exercise 1.

Read.

[1]

live	tall	little	hospital
long	hall	table	vegetable
line	fall	candle	ill
lake	call	apple	hill
library	kill	April	until
letter	sail	hotel	sell

Exercise 2.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. "Open your books at page 38," *says* the teacher.
2. All the pupils *take* their English books and *open* them at page 38.
3. Then the teacher *says*, "Now we know 530 English words."
4. Tilda *goes* to the forest at eight o'clock and *comes* back at ten o'clock.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences affirmative.

1. My friend did not say that.
2. Nora did not take your book.
3. They did not go for a walk yesterday.
4. We did not come here at two o'clock.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. The captain said, "That is good!"
2. He took Dick's cat to the ship.
3. The cat fell out of the window.
4. Dick wanted to sell the cat.
5. He went to see his friend on Sundays.
6. They talked about many things.
7. Dick's cat killed all the rats on the ship.
8. The men undressed in the dark.
9. Tom pushed Joe out of bed.
10. Joe laughed at his friend.
11. They came to the same hotel again.
12. They took a candle with them.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Yesterday I ... to the skating-rink. | go |
| 2. I ... the skating-rink before the other pupils. | reach |
| 3. I ... there for an hour. | skate |
| 4. A boy ... me and I ... down. | push, fall |
| 5. Last Saturday afternoon we ... a game in the big hall. | play |
| 6. The ball ... behind some bushes. | fall |
| 7. We ... for the ball everywhere. | look |
| 8. Rex ... at the neighbour's cat. | bark |
| 9. Tom and Rex ... home from their walk at three o'clock. | come |
| 10. The dog ... in the street until the lessons were over. | wait |
| 11. Tom ... that the snow was very deep. | say |
| 12. When he ... the window, the candle ... out. | open, go |
| 13. He ... in the dark and ... to bed. | undress,
go |

Exercise 6.

Put in the new words from Lesson 17.

1. There were twelve big stones on the hill and on each stone there was an old man. What a ... sight!
2. When Tilda went to the forest again, the ... old men were on the hill.
3. There was no lamp in the tent, so we undressed in the ...
4. On aunt May's/bed there were two big soft ...
5. I had a bag of books in each hand, so I ... the door open.
6. When uncle Ned was in Moscow last winter, he stopped at a ...
7. Do all your homework ... you go to bed.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Nad läksid koju kell kaheksa.
2. Meil oli inglise keele tund kell kaksteist.
3. Leida Kivi tuli Tallinna suvel.
4. Selma võttis mu raamatu teisipäeval.
5. Paul puudus neljapäeval.
6. Ma käisin (go to) möödunud talvel Nelijärvel.
7. Ema oli sügisel haige.
8. Me oleme kella kaheksast kaheni koolis.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did Tom and Joe come?
2. Where did they stop?
3. What did they do after supper?
4. Did they undress in the dark?
5. What did Tom say to Joe?
6. What did Joe say to Tom?
7. Where were Tom and Joe?
8. Whom did Tom push out of bed?
9. Whom did Joe push out of bed?
10. Did Tom and Joe like the hotel?

LESSON EIGHTEEN

A LETTER

Tallinn,
January 20, 1959.



I am writing a letter

Dear Endel,

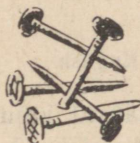
I got your letter a week ago. I am glad that you are **well** and can go to school again. How many days were you absent from school? Who will help you to **catch up** now?

Last month I wrote to you about our **basketball** match with the seventh class. Now I want to tell you about our new workrooms. In the workroom for the boys there are **hammers, nails,**

a hammer



nails

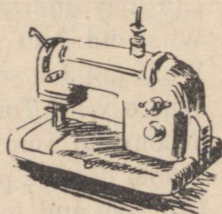


a saw

saws and other **tools**. For the girls there is a workroom on the second floor of the schoolhouse. There are two new **sewing-machines** there now.

The lessons in the workrooms are very interesting. All the boys and girls like them very much. We go there every Thursday.

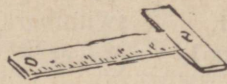
a sewing-machine



Last week the boys of our class began to make **bookshelves**. Before that we made **rulers**.

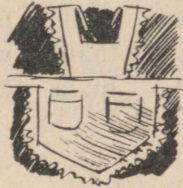


a bookshelf



a ruler

Our bookshelves must be ready next week. The girls are making **aprons** this month.



an apron

Have you many tools in your workroom? Do you like to work with a saw? What can the boys of your class make?

Please write soon.

Your friend Lembit

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

get, make, begin, write

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
get	I got	Did I get?	I did not get
make	he made	Did he make?	he did not make
begin	we began	Did we begin?	we did not begin
write	you wrote	Did you write?	you did not write

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. letter ['letə]	reader	neighbour ['neibə]
hammer ['hæmə]	writer	colour ['kʌlə]
supper ['sʌpə]	swimmer	picture ['piktʃə]
summer ['sʌmə]	player	furniture ['fənitʃə]

2.

[i:]	[i]	[e]	[æ]	[eə]	[ei]
leave	kill	bed	glad	hair	game
clean	live	get	bad	chair	same
greet	sit	egg	hat	air	name
deep	six	dress	land	parents	wait
Eve	swim	net	thank	where	sail
Pete	fish	let	blank	there	explain

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I got a letter from Jack yesterday. 2. The letter came on Wednesday. 3. The children played in the garden. 4. That boy pushed Dick. 5. Jim took a stamp out of the box. 6. We wrote two exercises at the English lesson. 7. The boys wanted to read the book yesterday. 8. The girls went to a party last Wednesday. 9. Their teacher said that yesterday. 10. The children went to bed at ten.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Future to the Past.

1. I shall write to him on Friday. 2. They will talk about their work. 3. He will get my letter on Sunday. 4. They will decorate the room for the party. 5. I shall take your English book on Saturday. 6. You will come here on Thursday. 7. You will reach our house at four o'clock. 8. She will go to the library after school.

Exercise 4.

Write and read in the plural.
Kirjutage ja lugege mitmuses.

classmate	hospital	village	berry	knife
camp	bed	match	strawberry	shelf
forest	pillow	dance	party	foot
lake	stove	house	factory	tooth
roof	kitchen	bush	library	man
street	bag	page	family	woman

Exercise 5.

Translate into English. Write the sentences in the table.
Tõlkige inglise keelde. Kirjutage laused tabelisse.

Model: Me mängisime eile saalis mängu.
Hillar tegi esmaspäeval kasti.

Alus	Õeldis	Sihitis keda? mida?	Kohamäärus kus? kuhu?	Ajamäärus millal?
We Hillar	played made	games a box	in the hall —	yesterday. on Monday.

1. Ma sain eile (ühe) koera. 2. Tiiu läks pärast tunde koju.
3. Me külastasime eile oma tädi. 4. Ain sõitis (went) neljapäeval
Pärnu. 5. Me mängisime eile koolis palli. 6. Linda töötab õhtul
söögitoas. 7. Me kaunistasime laupäeval oma klassi (class-
room).

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks with the new words from Lesson 18.

1. I want to make an apron. May I take the ... ? 2. We
cannot make a shelf; we have no ..., no ... and no
3. A hammer and a saw are 4. We often get ... from our
uncle who lives far from here. 5. Nelly was ill last week, but
now she is ... again. 6. She was absent from school for a month.
The teachers will help her to 7. When you go to the
kitchen, take a clean

Exercise 7.

Put in *a, an* or *the*.

1. Lembit wrote ... letter to Endel. Endel got ... letter on the 20th of January.

2. Endel likes to make boxes and shelves. He has ... hammer and ... saw. ... boys of his class can make many things already.

3. Mother is in ... dining-room. She is sitting at ... sewing-machine. She is making ... apron.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you write letters to your friend? 2. Where does your friend live? 3. What is his (her) name? 4. How old is he (she)? 5. Is he (she) in the sixth class? 6. When do you visit your friend? 7. When does your friend visit you? 8. Does your friend like sports? 9. Does your friend like to read books? 10. Has your friend a dog or a cat?

LESSON NINETEEN



The monkey is climbing up
the tree

IN A MONKEY'S CAGE

There was a big monkey in a cage at the **Zoo**. It lived there for many years. All the children who came to the Zoo liked the monkey very much. It always made them laugh.

But one winter the monkey **died**. Now there were no children in front of the cage.

"When we had that big monkey," said the **director** of the Zoo, "very many children came here every day. They liked the monkey be-

cause it made them laugh. Now they do not come to the Zoo. What shall we do?"

Then, one day, a young man came to the Zoo. His name was John Smith.



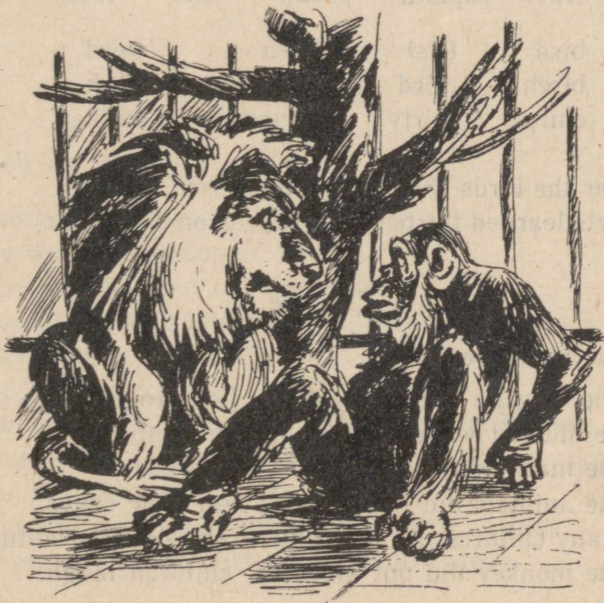
a lion

"I have no work," he said to the director. "Can you give me work at the Zoo?"

The director asked him to take the monkey's place for two months. "Then we shall get a big monkey from Africa," the director explained to John Smith.

Every morning John put on a monkey's skin and went into the cage. All day he climbed up and down in the cage and made the children laugh. Now many children came to the Zoo again.

One day John climbed very high and fell into the next cage.



There was a **lion** in that cage. John was very much afraid of the lion. "It will kill me and eat me," said John.

When the lion was near John, he heard the words: "I shall not kill you. I am not a lion. I am a man in a lion's skin.»

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

put, hear

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
put hear	I put he heard [hæ:d]	Did I put? Did he hear?	I did not put he did not hear

Exercise 1.

Read.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|------|------|-----|
| sea | sail | out | Zoo | book | lie |
| speak | nail | about | roof | took | pie |
| clean | rain | mouth | food | good | die |
| leave | explain | proud | tool | look | tie |
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| bird | first | burn | word |
| birch | third | furniture | work |
| chirp | thirty | Thursday | worker |

We hear the birds chirp in the birch-tree.

The girls learned thirteen new words on Thursday.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences affirmative.

- The director did not get the lion from Africa.
- He did not write a letter to John Smith.
- The man did not say yes to the director.
- The animals did not go back into their cages.
- Many children did not come to the Zoo that autumn.
- The monkey did not make the children laugh.

7. The monkeys did not take food from the children.
8. The apple did not fall into the cage.
9. The man did not put on a monkey's skin.
10. The lion did not hear the noise.
11. We did not begin our work in the morning.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| <p>1. In the first class at school, we ... little baskets. We ... them home to our mothers.</p> | <p>make
take</p> |
| <p>2. Kalju ... into the classroom and ... , "Ain is on duty today."</p> | <p>come, say</p> |
| <p>3. Mother ... a new sewing-machine two years ago.</p> | <p>get</p> |
| <p>4. I ... on my coat and cap and ... out.</p> | <p>put, go</p> |
| <p>5. Last month we ... in the workroom every Tuesday and Saturday. We .. the tools after each lesson.</p> | <p>work
clean</p> |
| <p>6. I ... two letters to my friends last week, but I ... only one.</p> | <p>write
receive</p> |

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. Marika made a new apron last week.
2. We went to the Zoo on foot.
3. The girls will cut out the pictures.
4. You had a long break after the third lesson.
5. Helbe has a new coat.
6. We do exercises at every lesson.
7. The teacher takes part in our games sometimes.
8. There are many saws and hammers in our workroom.
9. The nails were very long.
10. You will need many other tools for this work.
11. There was a good fire in the kitchen stove.

Exercise 5.

Ask questions.

1. Uncle Harry took *the children* to the Zoo.
2. They went there *on foot*.
3. The big monkey was *in its cage*.
4. We did *three exercises* at school yesterday.
5. The exercises are *in my copy-book*.
6. *One exercise* was long.
7. We sleep *at night*.
8. *My sister* has a new deskmate.
9. My brother has *an interesting book*.
10. Mother is *peeling potatoes* in the kitchen.
11. Cows give us *milk*.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

1. Frank on meie naaber. Me näeme teda iga päev. 2. Brown on nende direktor. Kas te tunnete teda? 3. Ella on seitse aastat vana. Tema ema viib teda kooli. 4. Minu tädi on haige. Ma külastasin teda eile. 5. Jack ja Tom on minu sõbrad. Ma kutsun nad homme oma sünnipäevale (to my birthday party). 6. Vii see taldrik kööki ja pese ta (puhtaks)! 7. Ma ei oska seda tööd teha. Palun aita mind! 8. Nad tänasid meid kirja eest.

Exercise 7.

Put in the new words from Lesson 19.

1. There is a ... in Tallinn. You will see many animals there.
2. There are very many ... in the forests of India and Africa. They can climb very well. They can jump from tree to tree.
3. In stories we read that the ... is the king of all the other animals in the forest.
4. My brother put a little bird in a ... , but it soon died there.
5. The man killed a fox. He took its ... and made a cap.
6. Boys always like to ... up high trees.
7. There are some books on the shelf, but I cannot get them because the shelf is very ...
8. The ... of our school talked with the pioneers yesterday.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did the big monkey live? 2. Who liked the monkey very much? 3. Why did the children like the monkey? 4. When did the monkey die? 5. Was there a monkey in the cage now? 6. Who came to the Zoo one day? 7. Why did he come to the Zoo? 8. Did John Smith take the monkey's place? 9. What did John do every morning? 10. What did he do all day? 11. Where did he fall one day? 12. Was he afraid of the lion? 13. What did John hear?

LESSON TWENTY

JIM'S BIRTHDAY

Mother. Next Saturday is your birthday, Jim. Do you want to invite your friends? J

Jim. Yes, Mother. I want to invite some boys from my class.

May Harry and Dick come too? J They are our neighbours.

Mother. Yes, you may invite them. When shall we have the party? J

Jim. May we have it on Saturday at five o'clock? J

Mother. Yes, you may and you can tell the boys about it at school tomorrow.



The girl is buying apples

*

Mother. Jane, your brother's birthday is on Saturday, you know. We shall have a party at five o'clock.

Jane. Shall we bake any cakes and pies? J

Mother. Yes, we shall bake a cake and two pies on Friday. But I have no **sugar** for the cake.

Jane. I shall go to the **shop** and **buy** some sugar tomorrow. Do we **need** any butter and eggs? J

Mother. No, we don't. We have plenty of butter and I bought twenty **eggs** yesterday. But we shall need some apples for the pies.

Jane. Are there any apples in the market now, Mother? †

Mother. Yes, plenty. You can go and buy some apples tomorrow after school. We must buy **everything** on Thursday and Friday because there will be no **time** on Saturday.

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärane tegusõna *buy*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
buy [bai]	I bought [bɔit]	Did I buy?	I did not buy

Some, any, no

I bought some bread yesterday.	Ma ostsin eile leiba.
Did you buy any bread yesterday?	Kas sa ostsid eile leiba?
I did not buy any bread yesterday.	} Ma ei ostnud eile leiba.
I bought no bread yesterday.	
We bought some nails yesterday.	Me ostsime eile naelu.
Did you buy any nails yesterday?	Kas te ostsite eile naelu?
We did not buy any nails yesterday.	} Me ei ostnud eile naelu.
We bought no nails yesterday.	

Exercise 1.

Read.

1. some (rõhuta [səm])

There is some butter on the dish.
There is some bread on the plate.
We have some friends in the country.
He has some tools in that box.

2. sport tall talk part past class ask after
short fall walk party last pass basket afternoon

Exercise 2.

Translate into Estonian.

1. Are there any interesting stories in that book? 2. I don't know any stories about animals. 3. We learned some new songs last month. 4. There are no pictures in that book. 5. I cannot buy any clothes this month. 6. Do you know any new games? 7. Dick wants to invite some classmates to his birthday party. 8. Did Dick get any books on his birthday? 9. We shall have no time to go there tomorrow.

Exercise 3.

Put in *some* or *any*.

1. We see ... teachers in the room. 2. We do not see ... pupils there. 3. We read ... interesting stories last month. 4. We did not do ... exercises at the English lesson yesterday. 5. Mother did not write ... letters last Sunday. 6. The boys made ... bookshelves for the school library. 7. The workers will build ... big houses in this street. 8. Are there ... factories in your town?

Exercise 4.

Put in *a* or *the*.

1. There is ... shop near our house. ... shop is open from nine to six. I bought ... ruler and ... pencil-box there yesterday.

... pencil-box is very nice. ... ruler is thirty centimetres long.
Next week I must buy ... new tooth brush.

2. Harry's father is ... captain. He works on ... big ship.
... ship goes to other countries.

3. We shall have ... party at school on Saturday. There will
be many pupils in ... hall. ... teachers of our class will come
too. Will ... director come to ... party?

Exercise 5.

Change the sentences.

Model: *I see no books* on the desks.

I do not see any books on the desks.

1. That man receives no letters.
2. We know no boys from School Twenty.
3. That woman buys no hay for her cow.
4. Mother bakes no pies in summer.
5. We need no berries for that cake.
6. Mother puts no eggs in that cake.
7. They eat no vegetables.
8. We plant no vegetables in our garden.

Exercise 6.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Model: There is *some milk* in the cup.

There is *no milk* in the cup.

Is there *any milk* in the cup?

1. There is some butter on that plate.
2. There are some eggs in that basket.
3. There is some sugar in my coffee.
4. There are some apples on the kitchen table.
5. There was some water in that pot.
6. There was some ink in that inkpot.
7. There was some bread in that bag.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Mõõdunud pühapäeval kell kaksteist me läksime looma-aeda.
2. Millal te lähete loomaaeda?
3. Dick puhastab seda puuri iga päev.
4. Sellele tütarlapsele meeldivad ahvid.
5. Kas sellele poisile meeldivad hobused?
6. Mulle ei meeldi kassid.
7. Mida too kass teeb seal? Ta (it) sööb kala.
8. Kus on loomaaia direktor? Ta seisab värava juures (at the gate).
9. Meie loomaaed

ostis kaks päeva tagasi lõvi. 10. Eile me vestlesime loomaia direktoriga.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Was Jim's birthday on Saturday or on Sunday? 2. Whom did he invite? 3. Who are Harry and Dick? 4. What did Jim's mother bake? 5. What did she need for the cake? 6. What did Jane buy? 7. Where did Jane buy the apples? 8. At what time did the boys come to the party?

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

SOME ANY NO

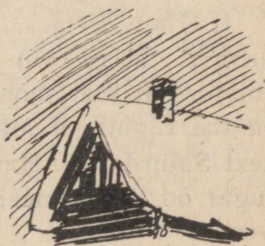
There are some books on the shelf.
There are no flowers on the shelf.
Are there any globes on the shelf?

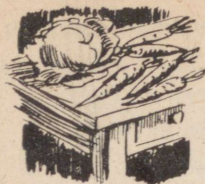


Are there ... children at the skating-rink?
There are ... children at the skating-rink.
There are ... dogs at the skating-rink.



There is ... snow on the roof.
Are there ... stones on the roof?
Is there ... snow on the roof?





There are ... apples on the kitchen table.
Are there ... strawberries on the kitchen table?
There are ... vegetables on the kitchen table.



There are ... eggs on the plate.
Are there ... potatoes on the plate?
There are ... potatoes on the plate.



Is there ... milk in this bottle?
There is ... milk in this bottle.
There is ... ink in this bottle.

Exercise 1.

Märkida rõhud ja lugeda.

Jim invited his friends to a party.
His friends came at five o'clock.
Jim is a nice boy. His friends like him.
Jim's mother baked a big pie.

Exercise 2.

Fill in *some* or *any*.

1. There were ... big red apples in the shop window. 2. Were there ... berries in the shop window? 3. I did not buy ... potatoes at that shop. 4. I wanted to buy ... flowers for Mother on the Eighth of March. 5. We shall make ... cakes and pies next Saturday. 6. Have we ... eggs at home? 7. Did you put ... sugar on the berries? 8. I shall need ... long nails for this work.

Exercise 3.

- a) Fill in *some* and translate the sentences.
b) Fill in *no* and translate the sentences.

1. There are ... trees near the lake.
2. They have ... rose-bushes in their garden.
3. She had ... berries in her basket.
4. There were ... vegetables on the table.
5. There are ... exercises on page fifteen.
6. There are ... pictures on the wall.
7. There is ... ink in that inkpot.

Exercise 4.

Fill in *a*, *an* or *the*.

1. We have ... new pupil in our class this year.
2. When ... bell rings, we go into ... classroom.
3. There is ... break after each lesson.
4. ... pupils stand up when ... teacher comes in.
5. Ann Hill is ... pupil. She is in ... sixth class.
6. Where are ... pupils? They are in ... hall.
7. The workers of this factory have ... club. They often go to ... club in the evening.
8. There is ... interesting story in this book. ... story is about a horse.
9. I see ... birch-tree near your house. Is ... birch-tree old?
10. My friend Tom had ... big dog two years ago. ... dog was very clever.

Exercise 5.

Ask questions.

1. We shall plant *some trees* there.
2. Strawberries grow *well in our garden*.
3. Vegetables grow *well* in our garden.
4. They *watered the garden* every day.
5. She *washes her hands* before dinner.
6. Ted runs *very fast*.
7. Mike works *hard*.
8. You came here *at eight o'clock*.
9. Ellen bought the flowers *at that shop*.
10. Meg took *an apple*.
11. The sportsmen went *to the camp* yesterday.
12. They went there *yesterday*.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. The girls ... some sugar, butter and eggs because they ... to make a cake for mother's birthday.

2. I ... ill for ten days. When I ... well, my brother ... me to catch up in Russian.

3. The rain ... and the sun ... to shine again. The children ... out to play.

4. A boy ... up a tree and ... down.

5. We ... the Tallinn Zoo last Sunday. Before we ... the lion's cage, we ... a noise.

6. When our old dog ... last winter, we ... a young dog in its place.

need
want

be, get
help

stop, begin
go

climb, fall

visit

reach, hear

die

take

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

THE EIGHTH OF MARCH

Hilda. What will you give your mother on the Eighth of March, Ann?

Ann. I want to give her an apron. I shall make it at school. My sister will give Mother a picture.

Hilda. I have no time to make an apron. And there are very few flowers now.

Ann. I can tell you how to make a little green garden in winter. I read about it in a book yesterday.

Hilda. A green garden in winter? Tell me how to make a green garden, Ann. I shall put it in my mother's room on the Eighth of March.

Ann. Have you any carrots at home?

Hilda. Yes, we have.

Ann. Take some carrots and cut off the tops.

Hilda. What must I do with them?

Ann. Take a dish and put some stones in it. Pour some water on the stones. Then put the carrot tops on the stones.

Hilda. Where must I place the dish?

Anna. Place the dish near a window. Do not forget to pour some water into the dish from time to time.

Hilda. Will the carrot tops begin to grow?

Anna. Yes, they will. There is a picture of the little green garden in the book. The carrot leaves look very nice.



Grammatika

Käskiva kõneviisi eitav vorm

Take that book. Võta (võtke) see raamat!

Do not take that book.

Don't [dount] take that book.

} Ära võta (ärge võtke)
seda raamatut!

Ebareeglipärane tegusõna read

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
read [ri:d]	I read [red]	Did I read?	I did not read

Exercise 1.

Read.

'Is 'Jim's 'birthday on 'Saturday? }
'Will he in'vite his 'friends? }
'May 'Harry and 'Dick 'come 'too? }
'Shall we 'bake any 'cakes and 'pies? }
'Do we 'need any 'butter and 'eggs? }
'Will you have 'time for 'games? }

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative.

Model: *Forget that.*

Do not forget that.

1. Read the last sentence.
2. Look at the exercise on the blackboard.
3. Open the door.
4. Stop there.
5. Pour out the coffee.
6. Wait for me after school.
7. Wake the child.
8. Tell me that story again.
9. Look for your knife under the sofa.
10. Put your books on that shelf.

Exercise 3.

Ask questions.

1. We placed the flowers *near the window*.
2. We poured *some water* on the flowers.
3. We shall plant some rose-bushes *in spring*.
4. Many strawberries grow *on this hill*.
5. Carrots grow *well* in our garden.
6. We see *our teacher* in the garden.
7. We read *that story* in the fourth class.

Exercise 4.

Put in *some* or *any*.

1. Mother will invite ... friends to our house on the Eighth of March.
2. Indrek will give his aunt ... flowers.
3. Did he give her ... flowers last year?
4. Mother always gets ... letters from her friends on that day.
5. Did Aunt Ella get ... letters yesterday?
6. Leida Kivi got a book and ... flowers from her children on the Eighth of March.
7. Ann wanted to buy ... roses, but she did not find ... roses at the flower shops.

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Minu sünnipäev on 17. veebruaril. 2. Minu õe sünnipäev on 28. juunil. 3. Kool algab 1. septembril. 4. Nad läksid laagrisse 3. juulil. 5. Nad tulid laagrist 25. juulil. 6. Meil oli peoõhtu 23. veebruaril. 7. Ma kirjutasin selle kirja 2. aprillil. 8. Ma kohtasin oma onu 5. mail.

Exercise 6.

Put in the verbs:

buy	forget	pour	wait
cut out	make	put on	walk

1. Don't ... so fast. 2. Don't ... that thin coat today. 3. Don't ... for me tomorrow after school. 4. Don't ... to take that book with you. 5. Don't ... that picture. 6. Don't ... so much noise. 7. Don't ... any milk into my cup. 8. Don't ... any fish today.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

AT HOME

Selma is sitting at the table. She is doing her homework.





What is her brother doing? He is making a box. He has a nail in one hand and a hammer in the other.



What is Selma's sister doing? She is sewing. She has a **needle** in her hand.



Where is their mother? She is sitting on the sofa. She is resting. She is reading a book.



Where is their father? He is in the yard. He is washing the car.

YESTERDAY AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

Yesterday at eight o'clock in the evening Selma was doing her homework. The **whole** family was at home. Selma's brother was making a box in the kitchen. Selma's sister was sitting in the dining-room. She was sewing. Their mother was **tired** after work. She was resting on the sofa. She was reading a book. Where was their father? He was in the yard. He was washing the car.

Grammatika

Past Continuous (Kestev minevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was reading you were reading he was reading she was reading we were reading you were reading they were reading	Was I reading? Were you reading? Was he reading? Was she reading? Were we reading? Were you reading? Were they reading?	I was not reading you were not reading he was not reading she was not reading we were not reading you were not reading they were not reading

Lühivastused:

Were you reading a book at six o'clock yesterday? Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Kas sa eile kell kuus lugesid raamatut? Jah (lugesin).

Ei (ei lugenud).

Exercise 1.

Read.

	[ɨ]	[w]	[v]
long	doing	well	very
song	making	went	clever
ring	sewing	wait	village
sing	sitting	walk	vegetable
thing	reading	warm	five

Exercise 2.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

1. I was washing the dishes at 7 o'clock yesterday.
2. You were

3. My sister
4. My brother
5. We
6. You
7. My sister and my brother
8. They

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. He was reading a book yesterday at nine o'clock.
2. You were drinking coffee at that time.
3. Ann was writing a letter then.
4. Kalle and Ain were playing chess when I came in.

Exercise 4.

Put in *am, is, are, do* or *does*.

1. That man ... not speak English.
2. We ... not like that story.
3. What ... you reading? I ... reading a Russian book.
4. ... you know the director of our school?
5. What ... your friend need?
6. Why ... she laughing?
7. What ... you do when you come home from school?
8. What games ... you play at school?
9. The children are in the garden, they ... playing ball there.
10. ... they play chess every Sunday?

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Kes on sinu parim sõber? Lembit on minu parim sõber.
2. Kus Lembit elab? Ta elab Linda tänavas.
3. Millal sa näed teda? Ma näen teda homme.
4. Mida te homme teete? Me läheme koos jalutama.
5. Kuhu te lähete? Me läheme homme Kadriorgu.
6. Kus te käisite möödunud pühapäeval? Möödunud pühapäeval me käisime maal.
7. Miks te sinna läksite? Me külastasime Lembitu venda.

Exercise 6.

Put in *for, from, of, on, to*.

1. This is a book ... girls. 2. All the boys ... our class like sports. 3. Nobody was absent ... Monday. 4. What exercises must we do at home ... Friday? 5. We shall invite you ... our party. 6. How many days were you absent ... school? 7. The school library is open from one ... five. 8. There are three pictures ... the walls ... the director's room.

Exercise 7.

Put in *a* or *the*.

Chandra was ... little Indian boy. He lived with his parents in ... little house near London. One day Chandra went into ... garden. There was snow on ... trees and on ... gate. He took some snow and went to ... kitchen. There he put the snow on ... stove to dry.

Exercise 8.

Tell your classmates what you, your brothers and sisters and your parents were doing yesterday at nine o'clock in the evening.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

THE LABYRINTH

Not far from London there was a labyrinth that Harris wanted to visit. So he bought a **plan** of the labyrinth and began to **study** it.

One morning he was studying the plan again when an old friend came to see him. They **decided** to go for a walk together and visit the labyrinth. Harris took the plan with him.

They decided to walk **about** in the labyrinth for ten minutes and then come back and have lunch together.

When Harris and his friend were walking in the labyrinth, they met some **people** who could not find the **way** out.

"We have no **guide**," they said.

"I have a plan," said Harris. "**Follow** me."



Soon twenty people were following Harris. They walked about for two hours. They were tired. They **passed** the same places again and again, but they could not find the way out of the labyrinth. The people were **angry** with Harris: his plan did not help them. The labyrinth was very big and they did not know where they were in it.

At last a guide came back from lunch and **showed** them the way out of the labyrinth.

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärane tegusõna *meet*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
meet	I met	Did I meet?	I did not meet

Abitegusōna can

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
I can	I could
you can	you could
he can	he could
she can	she could
it can	it could
we can	we could
you can	you could
they can	they could

Exercise 1.

Read.

[p, t, k, b, d, g]

Where did they decide to go together?

Give that bag back to the guide.

Kate got a gold watch for her birthday.

Dick was very tired on the first day of December.

Exercise 2.

Put the verbs in the Present Continuous or the Past Continuous.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. It is ten o'clock. We are at school. We
an English exercise. | do |
| 2. Yesterday at 10 o'clock I an English
exercise. | write |
| 3. Where is your father? He on the sofa in
the dining-room. | rest |
| 4. Where was your father at that time? He
on the sofa in the dining-room. | rest |
| 5. At 6 o'clock Ain was not at home. He
at the skating-rink with his classmates. | skate |
| 6. Helbe is not here. She basketball at the
club. She will come back at six o'clock. | play |
| 7. Marika was not in her room, she was in the
kitchen. She supper for the family. | cook |

Exercise 3.

Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. When the bell began to ring, we ... in the corridor. | walk |
| 2. When I came to the table, mother ... out the coffee already. | pour |
| 3. I was going to the club when I ... my friend in the street. | meet |
| 4. It ... hard when they reached the camp. | rain |

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

1. The boys of our class made *shelves* last month. 2. The teacher will explain the new words *at the next lesson*. 3. They will find the nails *in the long box*. 4. She will write *the new words* on the blackboard. 5. *My sister* worked hard. 6. *My uncle* speaks Russian well. 7. The girl put the room in order *before breakfast*. 8. Helmut got off the bus *at the third stop*.

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Ma otsustasin minna koju. 2. Henry näitas meile (us) oma pilti. 3. Meie koer järgnes meile. 4. Ma ei tea teed sinna. 5. Me möödusime oma koolimajast. 6. Me uurisime linna plaani. 7. Labürindis oli palju inimesi (many people). 8. Ta oli väsinud ja ei saanud joosta.

Exercise 6.

Put in *some* or *any*.

1. They bought ... tools yesterday. 2. Did they buy ... nails? 3. The pupils made ... slogans for the hall, too. 4. Did they make ... slogans for the classroom? 5. There are ... long rulers on that shelf. 6. Are there ... pencil-boxes on the shelf? 7. Mother cooked ... potatoes for dinner. 8. The cook did not bake ... cakes yesterday. 9. The children took ... bread-and-butter to school with them. 10. They did not take ... apples with them.

11. Did they take ... jam with them? 12. I did not receive ... letters last week. 13. Did they write ... exercises at the Russian lesson?

Exercise 7.

Put in the adjectives:

Asetage lünkadesse omadussõnad:

absent	angry	present	tired
alone	glad	ready	well
afraid	ill	surprised	

1. Was Tiiu at school last Thursday? No, she was not; she was ... from school last Thursday. She could not be ... because she was Now she is ... again and can come to school. Her deskmate will help her to catch up.

2. Rex barks and jumps when we come home from school: he is so ... to see us. He does not like to be at home

3. Mother was very ... to get a letter from an old school-friend who went to Leningrad many years ago.

4. When mother came home yesterday, she was very ... and wanted to rest in her room.

5. I shall not wait for you. You must be ... when I come.

6. Can May milk a cow? Oh no, she cannot; she is ... of cows.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. What did Harris want to visit?) 2. What did he buy?)
3. Who came to see Harris one day?) 4. Where did they go
together?) 5. Whom did they meet in the labyrinth?) 6. Why
did twenty people follow Harris?) 7. Could Harris find the way
out of the labyrinth?) 8. Did the plan help Harris?) Why
not?) 9. Who showed them the way out of the labyrinth?)

MERRY BIRDS

Merrily, merrily
All the spring,
Merrily, merrily
Little birds sing.

All through April,
All through May,
Little birds merrily
Sing all day.

Grammatika

1. Abitegusõna *can* (minevik *could*)

I can read that book. Ma oskan (saan, võin) seda raamatut lugeda.

I cannot read that book. Ma ei oska (ei saa) seda raamatut lugeda.

Can you read that book? Kas sa oskad (saad, võid) seda raamatut lugeda?

Could you read English books last year? Kas sa möödunud aastal oskasid lugeda ingliskeelseid raamatuid?

2. Abitegusõna *must*

I must read that book. Ma pean seda raamatut lugema.

Must you read that book? Kas sa pead seda raamatut lugema?

3. Abitegusõna *may*

May I read that book? Kas ma tohin seda raamatut lugeda?

Exercise 1.

Translate into Estonian.

1. May I leave the room? 2. That little girl can skate alone now. 3. Must we write the answers in our copy-books? 4. We must learn the new words for tomorrow. 5. I cannot sew with this needle, it is too short. 6. May I invite three classmates to my birthday party? 7. I could not find any nails in that box. 8. May I put some sugar and milk in your coffee? 9. Last year he could not swim so far. 10. We must get off the bus at the next stop.

Exercise 2.

Make sentences.

1. o'clock, I, up, must, six, get, at.
2. roses, we, here, grow, can.
3. us, there, can, way, he, show, the.
4. stories, she, well, very, tell, can.
5. could, book, Jack, find, not, his.
6. water, flowers, every day, must, you, the.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. The dog follows Jack everywhere. 2. Tom meets two friends in the street. 3. Harry buys some flowers on the Eighth of March. 4. My sister can skate very well. 5. Our cat can climb up that tree. 6. Some people hear a noise in the cage. 7. They

wash their hands in the yard. 8. Many cars pass us on the way. 8. May can sing that song. 9. I cannot find my apron in the kitchen. 10. Enn cannot cut the stick with his knife, he takes a saw. 11. Every spring the boy studies very hard.

Exercise 4.

Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite, Present Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. What are you doing there? I ... Ann some new stamps.	show
2. What was Endel doing at that time? He ... his homework.	do
3. Where did you plant the rose-bush? I ... it under my window.	plant
4. What does your uncle do? He ... at a factory.	work
5. What is mother doing in the kitchen now? She ... a pie.	bake
6. When will you tell your friends about the birthday party? I ... them about it tomor- row at school.	tell
7. Whom did Rex follow? He ... Jack.	follow
8. Whom did they meet at last? They ... the guide and he ... them the way out of the labyrinth.	meet show

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Loe see lauset! Ära loe seda lauset! 2. Näita mulle oma marke! Ära näita mulle oma marke täna! 3. Osta kümme muna! Ära osta õunu! 4. Oota mind (for me) peale tunde! Ära oota mind homme! 5. Ärka üles! Ära last üles ärata! 6. Ära loe nii kiiresti!

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

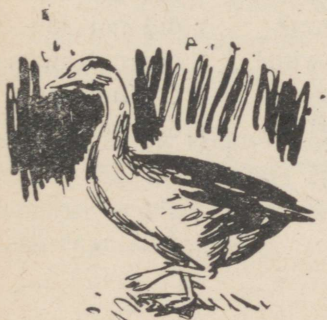
THE UGLY DUCKLING

I

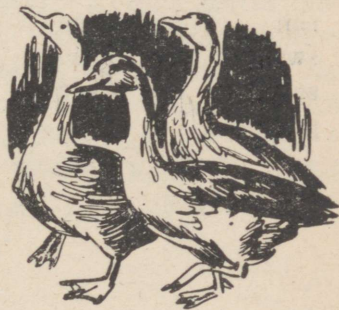
There were many hens, ducks and geese in the farmyard. One old duck had a big family of ducklings. They were nice little ducklings and could swim quite well already. The old duck was proud of her children. But one of the ducklings was big and ugly. It did not look like its brothers and sisters. The hens, ducks and geese in the farmyard always beat the poor ugly duckling. One day the old duck got angry and said, "Why do you beat him?"



a duck and five ducklings



a goose



three geese

"He is so ugly," they said.

In August the ugly duckling ran away because he was very unhappy in the farmyard. He swam across the lake and went

into the wood where nobody could find him. He lived in the wood near the lake until autumn came.

One day when he was looking for food, he saw a little hut in the wood. An old woman lived there with her cat and her hen.

“May I live in the hut with you?” said the duckling to the cat and the hen. “It is so cold in the wood at night.”

The cat and the hen asked the duckling many questions before they called him into the hut. The duckling lived in the hut all winter. Every day the old woman gave him some bread and he was not **hungry**.

Grammatika

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

beat, run, swim, see, give

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
beat	I beat	Did I beat?	I did not beat
run	I ran	Did I run?	I did not run
swim	I swam	Did I swim?	I did not swim
see	I saw	Did I see?	I did not see
give	I gave	Did I give?	I did not give

Exercise 1.

Read.

hid	hide	fill	firm	sit	site	sir
not	note	stop	storm	pox	poke	pork
end	Eve	vest	verb	ten	Steve	term
pack	pale	pan	park	can	cane	cart
tub	tube	tun	Turk	fun	fume	fur

Exercise 2.

Put in *can, cannot, could, may, must*.

1. My sister is eight years old. She ... read and write.
2. Mother, we want to go to the Zoo. ... we go there today?
3. We ... be at school at eight o'clock. 4. I don't know how to do that exercise. ... you help me?
5. It is cold today. You ... put on your warm coat.
6. The flower-beds are very dry. We ... water them.
7. I have no fishing-rod. I ... go fishing.
8. I need that saw. ... I take it?
9. I ... not go to see them yesterday.

Exercise 3.

Change from the Future to the Past.

1. We shall meet our friends at four o'clock.
2. We shall pass that hill on our way to the village.
3. Nelly will follow you.
4. He will give me his bike for Sunday.
5. I shall see Jane on Monday.
6. They will swim across the lake.
7. After school the children will run about in the schoolyard.
8. The teacher will show us some new tools on Thursday.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

1. Isa töötab vabrikus (at a factory).
2. Ema töötas möödunud aastal loomaaias.
3. See noor tütarlaps töötab tuleval suvel pioneerilaagris.
4. Kus on Ned? Ta töötab aias.
5. Nad töötasid aias, kui me tulime.
6. Me käime iga päev koolis.
7. Eile me ei käinud koolis, me käisime (ühes) vabrikus.
8. Kuhu sa lähed? Ma lähen tööle (to work).
9. Ema on haige. Ma lähen homme haiglasse.
10. Ma kohtasin oma sõpra tänaval, kui ta läks raamatukogusse.

Exercise 5.

Put in *a* or *the*.

1. There is ... Zoo in Tallinn. We went to ... Zoo when we were in Tallinn last summer. We saw ... lion there. ... lion was in ... big cage. We saw ... monkey, too.

2. Through my window I can see ... big yard. ... man is standing in ... yard. ... man is washing ... car. There is ... box near ... car. There are some tools in ... box. Look! ... bus is coming through the gate into ... yard. There are no people in ... bus.

Exercise 6.

Change from the Present to the Past and Future Indefinite.

I take, you say, he goes, she comes, it falls, we get; you begin, they write, I make, you put, they hear, he meets; she runs, we see, they swim, you give, they buy.

Exercise 7.

Answer the questions.

1. Why was the old duck proud of her ducklings? 2. Why did the hens, ducks and geese beat one duckling? 3. Why did the ugly duckling run away? 4. Where did he go? 5. What did he see in the wood one day? 6. Who lived in the hut? 7. Why did the duckling live in the hut in winter? 8. What did the old woman give him every day?

Exercise 8.

Read Lesson Twenty-Six in the Present.

THE UGLY DUCKLING

II



When spring came, the ugly duckling wanted very much to swim in the water again. So he thanked the old woman and said **good-bye** to the cat and the hen. Then he flew away. He **flew** to a big lake. Now he was **happy**. He could swim in the lake all day. He had plenty of food and he was not hungry. But he was very **lonely**.

One day he saw three **beautiful** white birds on the lake. They were swimming near the **shore**. Some children were **throwing pieces** of bread to them.

“What beautiful birds!” **thought** the ugly duckling. “I am so lonely.”

So he decided to swim to them. When he was near the other birds, the children said, "Look at the new swan! How young and beautiful he is!"

When the duckling heard this, he looked into the water.

"Am I a swan? } Do I look like those beautiful birds?" } he thought.

He looked into the water again. The ugly duckling was a beautiful young swan.

Grammatika

1. Näitavad asesõnad *this, that*

Singular	Plural
<i>This</i> is a swan. See on luik.	<i>These</i> are swans. Need on luigid.
<i>That</i> is a goose. See on hani.	<i>Those</i> are geese. Need on haned.

2. Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

fly ja think

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Infinitive	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
fly	I flew	Did I fly?	I did not fly
think	I thought [θɔ:t]	Did I think?	I did not think

Exercise 1.

Read.

	[θ]		[ð]		[w]
birthday	think	this	those	watch	
labyrinth	thought	these	these	want	
month	through	that	there	wash	
mouth	throw	those	then	swan	

Exercise 2.

Change from the singular to the plural.

1. Give me that hammer. 2. Take this ruler. 3. Wait for that worker. 4. Follow this man. 5. Read this letter. 6. Talk with that woman. 7. Play with that child. 8. Wash this apron.

Exercise 3.

Put in *did, was, were, shall or will*.

1. ... you sleep well last night? 2. Tomorrow we ... go to bed at ten. 3. We ... working at three o'clock yesterday. 4. Where ... the boys meet tomorrow? 5. When ... that shelf be ready? 6. What ... she buy last Sunday? 7. What ... the children doing when you came in? 8. Mother ... not go to work yesterday, she was ill.

Exercise 4.

Translate into English. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. Ma läksin kooli, kui ma teid kohtasin. 2. Dick kirjutas, kui Sam teda lükkas. 3. Lapsed laulsid, kui direktor tuli klassi (classroom). 4. Bella kõneles õpetajaga, kui ma teda nägin. 5. Kell helises, kui me jõudsime koolimajja. 6. Me ujusime järves, kui hakkas vihma sadama (it began to rain). 7. Me möödusime (pass) laagrist, kui kuulsime kära (a noise). 8. Küünal kustus, kui poisid lahti riietusid.

Exercise 5.

Put in *at, in or on*.

1. ... Sunday we rest, ... Monday we go back to school again. 2. ... summer we worked on a collective farm. 3. ... autumn some workers went to the country to help the collective farmers. 4. It was very cold ... February. 5. The birds come back ... spring. 6. We have breakfast ... eight ... the morning. 7. Father reads the newspaper ... the evening. 8. ... night we sleep.

Exercise 6.

Change from the negative to the affirmative.

I did not need	we did not go	you did not see
you did not think	you did not push	he did not run
he did not die	they did not pour	you did not laugh
she did not fall	it did not fly	she did not give

Exercise 7.

Put in the new words from Lessons 26 and 27.

1. Birds can 2. Swans are . . . white birds. 3. That picture is not beautiful, it is quite 4. The girl had no friends and was 5. The boy fell into the water, but swam to the 6. Bert is very . . . because his dog died yesterday. 7. Don't . . . away that plan, I shall need it. 8. Those workers work very well. We are . . . of them.

Exercise 8.

Answer the questions.

1. Why did the ugly duckling leave the hut? 2. Where did he fly? 3. What could he do there all day? 4. Where did he see three beautiful birds one day? 5. What were the children throwing to them? 6. Why did the duckling swim to the swans? 7. What did the children say when they saw the duckling? 8. Where did the duckling look? 9. What did he see there?

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

FOR WHITE CHILDREN ONLY

Stanton is a little town in America. One day last **June** the people of Stanton read in the **newspaper**:



newspapers

A BIG DAY FOR CHILDREN!

COME TO THE **PARK** ON
JULY 1ST!

FREE TICKETS FOR THE
READERS OF OUR NEWSPAPER!

Sandy and May Rodgers were two **Negro** children in Stanton. Their parents were readers of the newspaper and they got two tickets to the party. All the people of Stanton were talking about the big party and all the children wanted to go there on July 1st.

"The party will be very interesting," said Sandy. "There is a **merry-go-round** in the park too."

"Oh!" said his sister. "I want to see the merry-go-round. I shall **ride** on a horse."



a dress



a shirt



shoes

On the day of the party Sandy and May put on their best clothes. May put on her new blue **dress**. Sandy put on a white

shirt and his new brown **shoes**. Then they went to the park with some other Negro children who had tickets to the party. When they reached the place, there were many children there already. They were waiting near the gate of the park. A man was standing there. Each child gave him a ticket and then passed through the gate.

When Sandy and May wanted to go in too, the man at the gate said, "What are you doing here? Go away! This is a party for white children."

"But we have tickets," said Sandy.

"The party is for white children only," said the man again.

May began to cry. "I shall not see the merry-go-round," she said.

On the way home Sandy and May met many Negro boys and girls who were going to the park.

"Don't go there," said Sandy. "The party is for white children only."

Exercise 1.

Read.

[u:]	[u]	[ʌ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[a:]
roof	look	hut	soft	sport	park
tool	book	dust	long	morning	car
Zoo	good	shut	sock	short	dark
food	wood	brush	pot	horse	hard

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

Model: a) *My sister's books* are on that shelf.

b) *The roof of the house* is red.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. My are on that shelf. | õe raamatud |
| 2. His are in that box. | isa tööriistad |
| 3. Our bought a new bike yesterday. | naabri poeg |
| 4. My live in the country. | pinginaabri vanemad |
| 5. There was a rat in the | kassi suu |
| 6. The is red. | maja katus |

7. The was not interesting.
8. He did not know the
9. The is "The Worker."
10. The was open.

jutu lõpp
 laulu sõnad
 ajalehe nimetus
 pargi värav

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks.

Model: Tomorrow I *must buy* some sugar.

1. Tomorrow I some sugar.
2. . . . I . . . you a question?
3. Who the blackboard?
4. I much about it.
5. The girl the ball very far.
6. Now that boy on a horse.
7. We the door in the dark.
8. . . . I . . . to see you next Sunday?
9. My friend for me yesterday.
10. The geese across the lake.
11. Ducks very high.
12. Those boys very fast.

pean ostma
 tohin esitada (ask)
 peab pühkima
 ei saa öelda (say)
 ei suutnud visata
 oskab sõita
 ei saanud näha
 tohin tulla
 ei saanud oodata
 peavad ujuma
 ei saa lennata
 ei saanud joosta

Exercise 4.

Put in *to*, where necessary.

Asetage lünkadesse *to*, kus vaja.

1. I want . . . read "Oliver Twist". I must . . . go to the library and get the book. Do you like . . . read books?
2. First you must . . . put your things in order, then you can . . . do your homework.
3. I like . . . play games, but I cannot . . . play this new game.
4. You must . . . have lunch before you can . . . go back to school.
5. My brother does not like . . . get up at seven, but he must . . . get up at seven every morning.
6. Next year our class can . . . take part in the demonstration.
7. I want . . . see the May Day demonstration in Tallinn.

Exercise 5.

Put in the pronouns *him, her, it, them*.

Täitke lüngad asesõnadega *him, her, it, them*.

Model: Who can answer *the question*? I can answer *it*.

1. This is a good pen. May I write with ... ? 2. Where is the saw? I cannot find ... 3. Where shall I put the nails? Put ... on the second shelf. 4. Where did you meet Harry? I met ... in the park. 5. Did you see Jane yesterday? Yes, I saw ... at school yesterday. 6. Are these cakes for Aino and Linda? Yes, the cakes are for ... 7. I cannot find my knife. I forget where I put ... 8. Here is your shirt, Tom. You must wash ... 9. Here are your shoes. You must clean ... 10. Enn was ill last week. Please help ... to catch up. 11. Ellen is on duty tomorrow. Please wake ... at seven o'clock.

Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did Sandy and May Rodgers live? 2. Where did they want to go on the first of July? 3. How many tickets did their parents get? 4. What did May put on? 5. What did Sandy put on? 6. Were Sandy and May white children? 7. Who was standing at the gate of the park? 8. What did the children give the man? 9. Why did the man tell Sandy and May to go away?

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

A PIONEER SONG



The boys and girls of foreign lands
with merry songs we greet.
The boys and girls of other lands
at summer camps we meet.

We, boys and girls from many lands,
in friendship join our hands.
And when our happy childhood ends,
let all of us be friends.

1 The boys and girls of fo - reign lands with mer - ry songs we
greet. The boys and girls of o - ther lands at
sum - mer camps we meet. We, boys and girls from
ma - ny lands, in friend-ship join our hands. And
when our hap-py child - hood ends, let all of us be friends.

Exercise 1.

Finish the sentences.

Lõpetage laused.

1. January is the first month of the year.
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

Exercise 2.

Give the opposites.

Andke vastandid.

a *poor* man

a *beautiful* woman

a *happy* child

a *good* boy

she is *well*

few friends

in front of the house

to sell apples

to dress in the morning

(bad, behind, buy, ill, in the evening, many, rich, ugly, undress, unhappy)

Exercise 3.

What are these words?

1. b—e—d (leib)

b—t—e— (või)

m—l— (piim)

c—f—e— (kohv)

e—g (muna)

s—g—r (suhkur)

p—e (pirukas)

c—k— (kook)

2. v—g—t—b—e (juurvili)

c—r—o— (porgand)

b—r—y (mari)

s—r—w—e—r— (maasikas)

a—p—e (õun)

3. g—o—e (hani)

d—c— (part)

h—n (kana)

s—a— (luik)

4. h—r—e (hobune)
c—w (lehm)
m—n—e— (ahv)
l—o— (lõvi)
a—i—a— (loom)

6. f—t—e— (isa)
m—t—e— (ema)
s—n (poeg)
d—u—h—e— (tütar)

5. y—a— (aasta)
m—n—h (kuu)
w—e— (nädal)
d—y (päev)
h—u— (tund)
m—n—t— (minut)
u—c—e (onu)
a—n— (tädi)
b—o—h—r (vend)
s—s—e— (õde)

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

1. We went *to the pioneer camp* last summer. 2. It rained much *last summer*. 3. We could not go out *because it often rained*. 4. I shall read *some interesting books* at the camp. 5. We visited *the pioneers of the Klooga camp*. 6. *Boys* like to go fishing. 7. We swam *in the river*. 8. *The water* was warm. 9. *In the evening* the pioneers played games.

Exercise 5.

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Past and Future Indefinite.

1. We go to the pioneer camp every year.
2. We have many friends there.
3. We are at the camp from the 7th to the 28th of June.
4. We go for long walks in the wood.
5. At the camp we work and play.
6. We work in the garden and in the fields.
7. We learn many things at the camp.

Exercise 6.

Answer the questions.

1. Will you go to a pioneer camp in summer?
2. Did you go to a pioneer camp last summer?
3. Was the camp near the sea?
4. Was there a river or a lake near the camp?
5. How many boys and girls were there at the camp?

6. When did you get up in the morning?
7. What did you do before breakfast?
8. When was breakfast?
9. What did you do after breakfast?
10. When was dinner?
11. What did you do after dinner?
12. When did you go to bed?
13. Do you want to go to a pioneer camp again?

MUSHROOMS

One autumn an Englishman comes to Tallinn. He does not know Estonian. He goes to an eating-house and wants to have dinner there. He wants to have mushrooms for dinner. He likes mushrooms very much, but there are few mushrooms in England. He calls the waitress. But he does not know the Estonian word for mushroom. The waitress does not understand English. The Englishman takes a piece of paper and draws a mushroom. The waitress looks at the picture and leaves the room. Soon she comes back with an umbrella.

mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm] seen
 autumn [ˈɔ:təm] sügis
 eating-house [ˈi:tɪŋhaʊs] söökla
 for dinner [fə ˈdɪnə] lõunaks
 waitress [ˈweɪtrɪs] ettekandja

understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] aru saama,
 mõistma
 piece [pi:s] tükk
 paper [ˈpeɪpə] paber
 draw [drɔ:ɪ] joonistama
 umbrella [ˌʌmˈbrelə] vihmavari

AN EARTHQUAKE

John Brown lives in California. He has two sons, who are very bad boys.

One day there is an earthquake in California. John Brown sends his boys to his friend Tom Stone in New York.

A week passes. One evening John Brown gets a telegram from Tom Stone. He opens the telegram and reads: "Send us the earthquake, but take away the boys."

earthquake [ˈə:θkweɪk] maaväring
California [kælɪˈfɔ:niə] Kalifornia
son [sʌn] poeg
send [send] saatma
pass [pɑ:s] mööduma

telegram [ˈtelɪgræm] telegramm
send us saatke meile
away [əˈweɪ] ära
take away ära viima

A PIECE OF BLOTTING-PAPER

Fred is ill. He is in bed and must take some medicine every day. The medicine is very dark. He is at home alone with his grandmother. She is very old and does not see well. One morning she comes to Fred and gives him some ink by mistake. When she sees her mistake, she does not know what to do. But Fred is not afraid. He says, "It is all right, grandmother. I shall eat a piece of blotting-paper now."

piece [pi:s] tükk
blotting-paper [ˈblɒtɪŋ peɪpə] kuiva-
tuspaber
ill [ɪl] haige
medicine [ˈmedsɪn] arstirohi
dark [dɑ:k] tume

grandmother [ˈgrændmʌðə] vanaema
mistake [mɪsˈteɪk] viga
by mistake eksikombel
it is all right [ɪt ɪz ə:lˈraɪt] kõik on
korras

WHERE IS MY TICKET?

An old professor, whom many people in England know very well, is travelling by train. When the conductor comes in and asks him to show his ticket, the professor cannot find it. He looks for it in his pockets and in his bag.

The conductor, who knows the professor, says, "Do not hurry. I shall come again at the next station."

But when the conductor comes back, the old professor tells him that he cannot find the ticket.

"It is all right," says the conductor. "I know that you have a ticket. Do not look for it."

"Oh, but I must find it," says the old man. "I want to know where I am going."

ticket [ˈtikit] pilet
professor [prəˈfesa] professor
people [ˈpi:pl] inimesed, rahvas
travel [ˈtræv(ə)l] reisima
train [trein] rong
conductor [kənˈdʌktə] konduktor

pocket [ˈpokit] tasku
show [ʃou] näitama
hurry [ˈhʌri] kiirustama
do not hurry ärge kiirustage
station [ˈsteiʃ(ə)n] jaam
do not look for it ärge seda otsige

LAZY DICK

Dick is an English boy. At school he is a very lazy pupil.

It is the last day of the winter holidays. Dick knows that the next day he must go to school again. But he does not want to go to school. He wants to play all day. He wants to go skiing, and skating and sledge-riding. He likes to play snowballs and make snowmen in the yard.

So he rings up his teacher. He tries to speak like his father. "Dick Hopkins is ill in bed," he says. "He cannot go to school for three or four days."

"I hope Dick will soon be well again," says the teacher. "Who is speaking, please?"

"My father," says Dick.

lazy [ˈleizi] laisk
go skiing [ski:ɪŋ] suusatamas käima
go skating [ˈskeitiŋ] uisutamas käima
go sledge-riding [ˈsledʒraidiŋ] kelgu-
tamas käima
sledge [sledʒ] kelk, saan
snowball [ˈsnoubɔ:l] lumepall

snowman [ˈsnoumən] lumemees
yard [jɑ:d] õu
ring up [ˈriŋʹʌp] helistama
try [traɪ] püüdma
like [laɪk] nagu
well [wel] terve

STELLA FINDS A FOUNTAIN-PEN

Two friends, Stella and Edith, are in a tram. Stella sees a fountain-pen on the floor. She picks it up and puts it in her bag. Edith sees this and says, "Is it your fountain-pen?"

"No, it is not," says Stella. "But I want to keep it. I have no fountain-pen."

"You must not keep it, you must give it to the conductor," says Edith. But Stella does not do that.

The tram stops and the girls get off. Stella says good-bye

to Edith and hurries home. Before she reaches her home, it begins to rain. Then Stella remembers that she took her umbrella with her that morning. But where is it now? She suddenly remembers that she put it on the seat when she picked up the fountain-pen in the tram.

fountain-pen	['fauntɪnpən]	täitesule-	hurry	['hʌrɪ]	ruttama, kiirustama
pea			reach	[ri:tʃ]	jõudma
Edith	['i:diθ]		remember	[rɪ'membə]	mäletama
tram	[træm]	tramm	with her	kaasas, kaasa	
keep	[ki:p]	hoidma, endale jätma	suddenly	['sʌdnli]	äkki, järsku
you must not	sa ei tohi		put	[put]	min. pani
good-bye	[gud'bai]	hüvasti			

IN THE DESERT

I

An Englishman was in the desert with some Arabs. The Englishman was the sheikh's guest. There were nineteen men with the sheikh.

The Englishman had a bag of money with him. The bag was in his tent at night. Every morning he opened his bag. The money was there. But when he looked into the bag on the ninth morning, the bag was empty.

The Englishman went to the sheikh. "I am your guest," he said. "I must tell you that there is a thief among your men." Then he showed the sheikh the empty bag.

The sheikh was silent for a few minutes. Then he said, "Do not tell the men about it. Everything will be all right. Before we go on, I shall find the thief and you will get your money."

II

After dinner the sheikh called his men and said, "There is a thief in our camp. We must find the thief before we leave this place."

The men were silent. Then the sheikh said, "You all know my white donkey. It is a very clever animal, it can find a thief. The donkey is in my tent. Now each man must go into the tent alone and pull the donkey's tail. If a thief pulls the donkey's

tail, it will bray. If the man is not a thief, the donkey will not bray."

The first man went into the tent. The other men listened, but the donkey was silent. The next man went in, but the donkey did not bray. They all went in one after the other; each man pulled the donkey's tail, but the animal was silent.

"Now," said the sheikh to the men, who were standing in front of the tent, "show me your hands." The men put out their hands. The sheikh looked at their hands closely. When he came to the twelfth man, he cried, "You are the thief! Give back my guest's money or I shall kill you."

The man went to a big stone not far from the camp and soon came back with the Englishman's money. The sheikh beat the thief and gave the money back to the Englishman.

III

The Englishman asked the sheikh, "How do you know that this man is the thief?"

The sheikh laughed and said, "My donkey never brays. I put some salve on the donkey's tail. It has a very strong smell. All the men pulled the donkey's tail, only the thief did not. His hand did not smell of that salve."

desert [ˈdezət] kõrb

Arab [ˈærəb] araablane

sheikh [ʃeik] šeik

guest [ɡest] külaline

money [ˈmʌni] raha

empty [ˈempti] tühi

thief [θi:f] varas

among [əˈmʌŋ] seas, sekka

silent [ˈsailənt] vaikne, vaikiv

place [pleis] koht

donkey [ˈdʌŋki] eesel

pull [pul] tõmbama

tail [teil] saba

if [i:f] kui

bray [brei] kisama (eesli kohta)

listen [ˈlɪsn] kuulama

closely [ˈkləʊsli] lähedalt, täpselt

cry [krai] hüüdma

beat, beat [bi:t] lööma

salve [sælv, saɪv] salv

strong [strɒŋ] tugev

smell [smel] lõhn; lõhnama

ARTIKLID

Umbmäärase artikli *a* (*an*) tarvitamine

Umbmäärast artiklit tarvitatakse nimisõnaga

1. kui esemest või olendist kõneldakse esmakordselt:

There is a schoolhouse in this street. Selles tänavas on (üks) koolimaja.

This is a classroom. See on (üks) kläss.

We have a big blackboard in our classroom. Meil on klassis (üks) suur tahvel.

2. kui kõneldakse ühest esemest või olendist mitme samasuguse hulgast:

Call a pioneer from the fifth class. Kutsu (üks) pioneer viiendast klassist.

Määrava artikli *the* tarvitamine

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse nimisõnaga ainsuses või mitmuses, kui on teada, millistest esemetest või olenditest kõneldakse:

Take the globe to the library. Vii (see) gloobus raamatukogusse.

Take the globes to the library. Vii (need) gloobused raamatukogusse.

The map on that wall is new. Kaart, mis on sellel seinal, on uus.

The maps on that wall are new. Kaardid, mis on sellel seinal, on uued.

There is one window in our classroom. The window is big. Meie klassis on üks aken. (See) aken on suur.

There are three windows in that classroom. The windows are big. Selles klassis on kolm akent. (Need) aknad on suured.

NIMISÕNA

Nimisõna mitmuse erijuhud

1. Kui nimisõna lõpeb tähega **y**, millele eelneb kaashäälik, liidetakse mitmuses **-es** ja **y** asemel kirjutatakse **i**:

story — stories library — libraries
family — families factory — factories

Võrrelge: story — stories, kuid boy — boys.

2. Nimisõnadele, mis lõpevad tähega **o**, liidetakse mitmuses **-es**:

potato — potatoes
Negro — Negroes

3. Järgmistele nimisõnadele, mis lõpevad tähtedega **f** või **fe**, liidetakse mitmuses **-es** ja **f** muutub **v**-ks:

knife — knives wife — wives leaf — leaves

4. Erinevad vormid ainsuses ja mitmuses on nimisõnadel

woman ['wumən] — women ['wimin]
goose [gu:s] — geese [gi:s]

Nimisõna omastav kääne eessõnaga *of*

Kui nimisõna tähistab **a sju**, moodustatakse omastav kääne eessõna **of** abil:

the end **of the corridor** koridori lõpp
the numbers of the pages lehekülgede numbrid
the windows of the classroom klassi aknad

Võrrelge: my friend's name minu sõbra nimi
the name of the town linna nimi

ASESÕNA

Umbmäärased asesõnad *some, any, no*

1. Umbmäärase arvu või hulga väljendamiseks tarvitatakse nimi-
sõnaga asesõnu *some* ja *any*.
2. *Some* tarvitatakse jaatavas lauses:
Jane bought **some apples**. Jane ostis õunu.
Mother bought some sugar. Ema ostis suhkrut.
3. *Any* tarvitatakse küsivas ja eitavas lauses:
Did Jane buy **any apples**? Kas Jane ostis õunu?
Did Mother buy any sugar? Kas ema ostis suhkrut?
Jane did not buy **any apples**. Jane ei ostnud õunu.
Mother did not buy any sugar. Ema ei ostnud suhkrut.
4. Umbmäärast asesõna *no* tarvitatakse eituse väljendamiseks,
kui tegusõna on jaatavas vormis:
Jane bought **no apples**. Jane ei ostnud õunu.
Mother bought no sugar. Ema ei ostnud suhkrut.

ARVSÕNA

1 one	the first	1st	7 seven	the seventh	7th
2 two	the second	2nd	8 eight	the eighth	8th
3 three	the third	3rd	9 nine	the ninth	9th
4 four	the fourth	4th	10 ten	the tenth	10th
5 five	the fifth	5th	11 eleven	the eleventh	11th
6 six	the sixth	6th	12 twelve	the twelfth	12th
13 thirteen		the thirteenth			13th
14 fourteen		the fourteenth			14th
15 fifteen		the fifteenth			15th
16 sixteen		the sixteenth			16th
17 seventeen		the seventeenth			17th
18 eighteen		the eighteenth			18th
19 nineteen		the nineteenth			19th

20	twenty	the twentieth	20th
21	twenty-one	the twenty-first	21st
22	twenty-two	the twenty-second	22nd
23	twenty-three	the twenty-third	23rd
24	twenty-four	the twenty-fourth	24th
25	twenty-five	the twenty-fifth	25th
30	thirty	the thirtieth	30th
40	forty	the fortieth	40th
50	fifty	the fiftieth	50th
60	sixty	the sixtieth	60th
70	seventy	the seventieth	70th
80	eighty	the eightieth	80th
90	ninety	the ninetieth	90th
100	one hundred, a hundred	the hundredth	100th

1. Järgarvud moodustatakse põhiarvudest liite **-th** abil:

four — the fourth
 six — the sixth
 ten — the tenth

a) Pange tähele, et järgarvud põhiarvudest **one, two, three** on: the **first**, the **second** [‘sek(ə)nd], the **third**.

b) Pange tähele õigekirja järgarvudes: the **fifth**, the **eighth**, the **ninth**, the **twelfth**.

2. Kui põhiarv lõpeb liitega **-ty**, on järgarvu liiteks **-eth**; y asemel kirjutatakse **i**:

twenty — the twentieth [‘twentiiθ]

3. Järgarve tarvitatakse määrava artikliga:

the first of September; the **second** lesson; the **fifth** exercise

TEGUSÕNA

Abitegusõnad

Tegusõna *be*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was	Was I?	I was not
you were	Were you?	you were not
he was	Was he?	he was not
she was	Was she?	she was not
it was	Was it?	it was not
we were	Were we?	we were not
you were	Were you?	you were not
they were	Were they?	they were not

1. Kõnivas vormis seisab tegusõna (was, were) aluse ees:
Was he absent yesterday? Kas ta puudus eile?
Were you on duty yesterday? Kas sa olid eile korrapidaja?
2. Eitava vormis seisab eitus *not* tegusõna järel:
I was not at home in the evening. Ma ei olnud õhtul kodus.
 Three pupils were not present yesterday. Kolm õpilast ei olnud eile kohal.

Future Indefinite (Lihttulevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I shall be	Shall I be?	I shall not be
you will be	Will you be?	you will not be
he will be	Will he be?	he will not be
she will be	Will she be?	she will not be
it will be	Will it be?	it will not be
we shall be	Shall we be?	we shall not be
you will be	Will you be?	you will not be
they will be	Will they be?	they will not be

1. Future Indefinite (tulevik) moodustatakse abitegusõnade *shall* ja *will* ning tegevusnime *be* abil:

We shall be at school tomorrow. Me oleme homme koolis.

2. Küsivas vormis seisab abitegusõna *shall* või *will* aluse ees:

Will Dick be on duty tomorrow? Kas Dick on homme korrapidaja?

3. Eitavas vormis seisab eitus *not* abitegusõna *shall* või *will* järel.

He will not be at home at three o'clock. Ta ei ole kell kolm kodus.

Tegusõna *have*

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I had	Had I?	I had no ...
you had	Had you?	You had no ...
he had	Had he?	He had no ...
she had	Had she?	She had no ...
it had	Had it?	It had no ...
we had	Had we?	We had no ...
you had	Had you?	You had no ...
they had	Had they?	They had no ...

1. Küsivas vormis seisab tegusõna aluse ees:

Had you a dog last year? Kas teil oli möödunud aastal koer?

2. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse harilikult tegusõna jaatavat vormi ja eitust *no* nimisõnaga:

We had no dog last year. Meil ei olnud möödunud aastal koera.

Future Indefinite (Lihttulevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I shall have you will have he will have she will have it will have	Shall I have? Will you have? Will he have? Will she have? Will it have?	I shall have no ... You will have no ... He will have no ... She will have no ... It will have no ...
we shall have you will have they will have	Shall we have? Will you have? Will they have?	We shall have no ... You will have no ... They will have no ...

1. Future Indefinite (tulevik) moodustatakse abitegusõna *shall* ja *will* ning tegevusnime *have* abil:

We shall have five lessons next Monday. Meil on tuleval esmaspäeval viis tundi.

2. Kõnivas vormis seisab abitegusõna aluse ees:

Shall we have five lessons next Monday? Kas meil on tuleval esmaspäeval viis tundi?

3. Eitavas lauses tarvitatakse harilikult tegusõna jaatavat vormi ja eitust *no* nimisõnaga:

We shall have no lessons tomorrow. Meil ei ole homme tunde.

Tegusõna do

1. Tegusõna *do* võib esineda nii põhitegusõnana kui abitegusõnana.

Põhitegusõna	Abitegusõna
They do their work well. Nad teevad oma tööd hästi. He does his exercises well. Ta teeb harjutusi hästi.	They do not get up at six o'clock. Nad ei tõuse kell kuus. Does he speak English? Kas ta räägib inglise keelt?

2. Abitegusõna *do, does* olevikus ja *did* minevikus tarvitatakse küsiva ja eitava vormi moodustamiseks:

Present Indefinite

Do you know him?	Kas sa tunnend teda?
You do not know him.	Sa ei tunne teda.
Does he live there?	Kas ta elab seal?
He does not live there.	Ta ei ela seal.

Past Indefinite

Did he write to you?	Kas ta kirjutas sulle?
He did not write to you.	Ta ei kirjutanud sulle.

3. Abitegusõna *do* tarvatakse käskiva kõneviisi eitava vormi moodustamiseks:

Do not wait for me today.
Ära oota mind täna.

4. Abitegusõna *do, does, did* tarvatakse põhitegusõna *do* (tegema) küsiva ja eitava vormi moodustamiseks olevikus ja minevikus:

Present Indefinite

Do you do your homework after dinner? Kas sa teed kodused ülesanded pärast lõunat?
He does not do his work well. Ta ei tee oma tööd hästi.

Past Indefinite

What **did you do** yesterday? Mida sa eile tegid?
Fred **did not do** exercise three. Fred ei teinud kolmandat harjutust.

Tegusõnad *can, must, may*

1. Abitegusõnadel *can, must, may* puudub tegevusnimi.
Can tähendab võin, oskan, saan; *võid*, oskad, saad jne.

Must tähendab pean, pead jne.

May tähendab tohin, tohid jne.

2. *Can, must, may* tarvitatakse tegevusnimega:

I can help you. Ma saan sind aidata.

You must go there. Sa pead sinna minema.

3. Abitegusõnadel *can, must, may* esineb kõikides ainsuse ja mitmuse pööretes sama vorm. Abitegusõna *can* minevik on *could* [kud], mis esineb samuti kõikides pööretes:

I can make a shelf. Ma oskan teha riiulit.

Dick can make a shelf too. Dick oskab ka riiulit teha.

4. Käsivas vormis seisavad *can, could, must* ja *may* aluse ees:

Can Jane skate? Kas Jane oskab uisutada?

Could Ben climb up the tree? Kas Ben sai puu otsa ronida?

Must we wait for you? Kas me peame teid ootama?

May I take your pen? Kas ma tohin võtta sinu sulle?

5. Abitegusõna *can* eitav vorm on *cannot*, minevikus *could not*:

We **cannot** come at two o'clock. Me ei saa kell 2 tulla.

He **could not** read English last year. Ta ei osanud möödunud aastal inglise keelt lugeda.

Reeglipäraste tegusõnade

Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I did not work
you worked	Did you work?	you did not work
he worked	Did he work?	he did not work
she worked	Did she work?	she did not work
it worked	Did it work?	it did not work
we worked	Did we work?	we did not work
you worked	Did you work?	you did not work
they worked	Did they work?	they did not work

1. Past Indefinite (lihtminevik) reeglipärastest tegusõnadest moodustatakse **-ed** abil:

work	help	play	stop	dry
worked	helped	played	stopped	dried

Pange tähele õigekirjutust tegusõnades stop — **stopped**, dry — **dried**.

2. Lõppu **-ed** loetakse kolmel viisil:

a) [t] helitute häälikute [p, k, f, s, ʃ, tʃ] järel:

helped [helpt]	danced [dɑ:nst]
worked [wɔ:kt]	washed [wɔ:ʃt]

b) [d] heliliste kaashäälikute [b, g, v, m, n, l, z, ʒ, dʒ] ja täishäälikute järel:

learned [lɜ:nd]	played [pleid]
lived [livd]	answered [ɑ:nsəd]

c) [id] häälikute [t] ja [d] järel:

wanted [ˈwɒntid]	needed [ˈni:did]
skated [ˈskeitid]	invited [inˈvaitid]

3. Küsiv vorm moodustatakse abitegusõna *did* ja tegevusnime abil. Abitegusõna *did* seisab aluse ees:

Did you work there? Kas te töotasite seal?

Did Fred work there? Kas Fred töötas seal?

4. Eitav vorm moodustatakse abitegusõna *did*, eituse *not* ja tegevusnime abil:

They **did not work** yesterday. Nad ei töötanud eile.

Jane **did not work** yesterday. Jane ei töötanud eile.

Ebareeglipäraste tegusõnade Past Indefinite (Lihtminevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I took	Did I take?	I did not take
you took	Did you take?	you did not take
he took	Did he take?	he did not take
she took	Did she take?	she did not take
it took	Did it take?	it did not take

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
we took you took they took	Did we take? Did you take? Did they take?	we did not take you did not take they did not take

1. Ebareeglipärastel tegusõnadel on lihtminevikus erinev tüvekaashäälik. Need vormid tuleb meelde jätta:

take — took come — came
say [sei] — said [sed] fall — fell

2. Küsiv ja eitav vorm moodustatakse abitegusõna *did* ja tegevusnime abil:

Did he take? Did he say? Did he come? Did he fall?

He **did not take**, he did not say, he did not come, he did not fall.

Future Indefinite (Lihttulevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I shall work you will work he will work she will work it will work	Shall I work? Will you work ? Will he work? Will she work? Will it work?	I shall not work you will not work he will not work she will not work it will not work
we shall work you will work they will work	Shall we work? Will you work? Will they work?	we shall not work you will not work they will not work

1. Future Indefinite (lihttulevik) moodustatakse abitegusõnade *shall* ja *will* ning tegevusnime abil:

I shall go there. Ma lähen sinna.

He will be there tomorrow. Ta on seal homme.

We shall have no lessons next Saturday. Meil ei ole tuleval laupäeval tunde.

Pange tähele: *shall* tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse 1. pöördes,
will tarvitatakse ainsuse ja mitmuse 2. ning 3. pöördes.

2. Küsivas vormis seisab abitegusõna aluse ees:

Shall I see you tomorrow? Kas ma näen sind homme?

Will they come here tomorrow? Kas nad tulevad homme siia?

3. Eitavas vormis seisab *not* abitegusõna järel:

We shall not do that again. Me ei tee seda enam.

He will not be at home tomorrow. Ta ei ole homme kodus.

Past Continuous (Kestev minevik)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was working you were working he was working she was working it was working	Was I working? Were you working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working?	I was not working you were not working he was not working she was not working it was not working
we were working you were working they were working	Were we working? Were you working? Were they working?	we were not working you were not working they were not working

1. Past Continuous (kestev minevik) moodustatakse abitegusõna *be* mineviku ning tegusõna *ing*-vormi abil:

I was working. Ma töötasin (parajasti).

Ann was writing. Ann kirjutas (parajasti).

2. Küsivas vormis seisab abitegusõna aluse ees:

Were you working? Kas te (parajasti) töötasite?

Was Jack reading? Kas Jack (parajasti) luges?

3. Eitavas vormis seisab abitegusõna järel eitus *not*:

They were not working. Nad ei töötanud (siis).

We were not playing ball. Me ei mänginud (siis) palli.

4. Past Continuous (kestev minevik) väljendab tegevust, mis kestis kindlaksmääratud momendil minevikus:

At nine o'clock yesterday I was playing chess with my brother.

Eile kell üheksa ma mängisin vennaga malet.

We were singing when the director came in.

Me laulsime, kui direktor sisse tuli.

It was two o'clock. The pupils were going home from school.

Kell oli kaks. Õpilased läksid koolist koju (olid parajasti koduteel).

Käskiv kõneviis

Affirmative	Negative
Read! Stand up!	Do not read! Do not stand up!

Käskiva kõneviisi eitav vorm moodustatakse abitegusõna *do* ja eituse *not* abil:

Do not go there. Ära mine (ärge minge) sinna!

Do not be late. Ära hiline (ärge hilinege)!

Do not do that again. Ära seda enam tee (ärge seda enam tehke)!

Lühivorm: Don't [dount] read.

Don't stand up.

SÕNADE JÄRJEKORD LAUSES

Koha- ja ajamääruse koht lauses

1. Koha- ja ajamäärused seisavad lause lõpus või aluse ees:

There are two maps on the wall. }
On the wall there are two maps. } Seinal on kaks kaarti.

The school bell rings at eight o'clock. }
At eight o'clock the school bell rings. } Koolikell
heliseb kell 8.

2. Lause lõpus seisab kohamäärus ajamääruse ees:

We go to the library after school.

Me käime raamatukogus pärast tunde.

That family goes to the country every summer.

See perekond käib igal suvel maal.

KÜSIMUSED LAUSE ALUSELE

1. Küsimustes lause alusele on *who* (kes?) ja *what* (mis?) lauses aluseks:

Who is there?

Kes seal on?

Who has a good pen?

Kellel on hea sulg?

Who knows this story?

Kes tunneb seda juttu?

Who is singing there?

Kes seal laulab?

What stands at the end of the corridor? Mis seisab koridori lõpus?

2. Küsimustes lause alusele on sõnade järjekord nagu jaatavas lauses:

Past Indefinite

Dick is at home.

Who is at home?

Jane has a cat.

Who has a cat?

Jack knows Russian.

Who knows Russian?

The noise wakes him up.

What wakes him up?

Ted can read English.

Who can read English?

Past Indefinite

Ann was in the country.

Who was in the country?

Fred had a new bike.

Who had a new bike?

My uncle worked there.

Who worked there?

Bob wrote that letter.

Who wrote that letter?

Future Indefinite

Ann will learn English.

Who will learn English?

I shall be there.

Who will be there?

Present Continuous

Father is resting.

Who is resting?

Past Continuous

Pete was playing ball.

Who was playing ball?

Some boys were skating.

Who was skating?

3. Küsimustes lause alusele on öeldis ainsuse vormis:

Boys like that game.

Who likes that game?

The girls are cooking dinner.

Who is cooking dinner?

LÜHIVASTUSED

Lühivastus üldküsimusele

Present Indefinite

Can Dick speak English? Yes, he **can**.

Can you speak English? No, I **cannot**.

Past Indefinite

Was Mother in the garden then? Yes, she **was**.

Were you at home at six o'clock? }
No, I **was not**.
No, we **were not**.

Had you a watch last year? Yes, I **had**.

Had your sister a watch last year? No, she had not.

Did you learn English last year? Yes, we **did**.

Did Epp learn English last year? No, she did not.

Did you take my book? Yes, I did.

Did you take my copy-book? No, I did not.

Future Indefinite

Will they come here tomorrow? Yes, they **will**.

Will you be there tomorrow? No, I shall not.

Past Continuous

Was the little boy sleeping then? Yes, he **was**.

Were you doing your homework at three? }
No, I **was not**.
No, we **were not**.

Lühivastus küsimusele, mis on suunatud lause alusele (who? what?)

Present Indefinite

Who **knows** that story?

} Fred **does**.
Fred and Dick **do**.

What stands there now?

A table does.

Who can run fast?

Fred Brown can.

Past Indefinite

Who was with you?

My friend was.

Who had a bike?

Meg had.

Who called me?

Your mother did.

Who said that?

The teacher did.

What made that noise?

The bus did.

Future Indefinite

Who will help you?

My sister will.

Present Continuous

Who is singing?

{ Ann is.
Ann and Jane are.
I am.

Past Continuous

Who was speaking then?

The director was.

LESSONS 1 AND 2.

Exercise 1.

Change to the plural.

Asetage mitmusse.

Models: a) *I have skates.*

We have skates.

b) *The boy is on duty.*

The boys are on duty.

1. Our teacher has a good room.
Our good rooms.
2. The girl is at the library now.
The at the library now.
3. He is a pioneer.
... .. pioneers.
4. She is a good pupil.
... .. good pupils.
5. The boy has a new bike.
The new bikes.
6. Where is the map? It is in that book.
Where ... the maps? in that book.
7. I have no ink in my inkpot.
... .. no ink in our inkpots.
8. I am a pupil of the sixth class.
... .. pupils of the sixth class.
9. The lesson is over.
The over.

Exercise 2.

Put in *am, is, are, has* or *have*.

Asetage lüinkadessa *am, is, are, has* või *have*.

1. Hilda ... thirteen years old. 2. Hilda and Linda ... thirteen years old. 3. Linda ... many friends at school. 4. Hilda and Linda ... many friends at school. 5. The library ... open today. 6. I ... a new deskmate. 7. After the third lesson we ... a long break. 8. Our school ... a new workroom. 9. On Friday they ... only five lessons. 10. Linda ... an interesting book. 11. I ... a pioneer and my brother ... a pioneer too. 12. We ... all pioneers.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. They have a lunchroom at their school. 2. The lunchroom is big. 3. Aino has a deskmate. 4. The books are open. 5. I am a pupil of the fifth class.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. You help your sister every day. 2. The bell rings at nine o'clock. 3. She learns English at school. 4. Tom tells them interesting stories. 5. They meet Ann at the school library.

Exercise 5.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. We play games at school. 2. This school has a library. 3. The library is open every day. 4. We know that story. 5. He likes that game. 6. That game is interesting. 6. We have a new pupil this year. 7. Father gets up before us.

Exercise 6.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.
Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. Uncle Tom begins work at seven o'clock. 2. His friends help him. 3. My friend is a pupil of the seventh class. 4. I have a friend in the fifth class. 5. He does his homework before six o'clock.

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Riina on minu pinginaaber. Ta on neliteist aastat vana. Kas sina oled neliteist aastat vana?

2. Meil on koolis palju sõpru. Me oleme pioneerid. Kas te olete pioneerid? Meil on ilus pioneerituba (a nice Pioneer Room).

3. Me tuleme kooli kell 8. Kas teie tulete kooli kell 9. Suvel me ei käi koolis.

Exercise 8.

Translate into English.
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

Tom'i tädi
poisi nimi
Heino õde

einelaua toolid
minu toa aken
raamatukogu uks

- a. aunt, name, sister, the chairs, the window, the door;
b. Tom, the boy, Heino, the lunchroom, my room, the library.

Exercise 9.

Translate into English.

Viis lehekülge, viies lehekülge; kuus tundi, kuues tund; kaks-kümmend kaks päeva, kahekümne teine päev; üks uks, esimene uks; kolm klassi, kolmas klass; kolmteist harjutust, neljateist-kümnes harjutus.

LESSONS 3—5.

Exercise 1.

Fill in the blanks.

Täitke lüngad.

Present Indefinite		Present Continuous
He ... well.	kirjutab	He ... an exercise now.
She ... much.	loeb	She ... a book there.
They ... English.	räägivad	They ... with the pio- neers.
I ... mother after school.	abistan	I ... my mother now.
You often ... chess.	mängid	You ... chess with Mike now.
We ... every day.	töötame	We ... now.
Olev ... Russian at school.	õpib	Olev ... to skate.
The child ... from 9 to 7.	magab	The child ...
They ... very well.	laulavad	They ... a song in the hall.
The first bell ... at 8 o'clock.	heliseb	The bell ...

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. We plant flowers every year. 2. Jane is watering the flowers. 3. They pick berries in summer. 4. You are building a summer house. 5. Ann wakes up the other girls.

Exercise 3.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Ted töötab iga päev aias. 2. Kell on viis. Meg töötab aias. 3. Mida teeb Ben praegu? Ta loeb minu raamatut. 4. Kate

loeb venekeelseid raamatuid. 5. Kus on isa ja ema? Isa kirjutab oma toas ja ema puhkab diivanil. 6. Isa puhkab iga päev pärast tööd.

Exercise 4.

Make sentences.

Moodustage laused.

1. John, a house, the river, building, is, near.
2. My sisters, the garden, berries, picking, are, in.
3. He, five animals, the lake, sees, in.
4. The teacher, the corridor, a noise, hears, in.

Exercise 5.

Make sentences.

Moodustage laused.

1. Our uncle, every day, at the factory, works.
2. Meg, every week, to the library, goes.
3. The Estonian teacher, at two o'clock, to school, comes.
4. The bus, every morning, here, stops.
5. The dog, all day, at the gate, barks.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Kes töötab siin iga päev?
2. Kas Jack töötab siin iga päev?
3. Kes äratab sind igal hommikul?
4. Kas Ann äratab sind igal hommikul?
5. Kas Arno teab vastust (the answer)?
6. Kes teab vastust?
7. Kes magab selles voodis?
8. Kas Henry magab selles voodis?

LESSONS 6—9.

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present to the Future.

Asendage olevik tulevikuga.

1. I play, he is, you learn, she leaves, it has, he says, we see, you have, they are, we find.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks.

Täitke lüngad.

Present Continuous		Future Indefinite
They ... the hall.	kaunistavad	They ... the hall tomorrow.
I ... my homework.	teen	I ... my homework at five.
The children ... out pictures.	lõikavad	The children ... out some pictures tomorrow.
The bell ...	heliseb	The next bell ... at eleven.
Some collective farmers ... in that field.	töötavad	They ... in that field next week.
I ... my things in order.	korrastan	I ... my things in order next Sunday.

Exercise 3.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. John will sell that horse. 2. We shall water the flowerbeds in the evening. 3. You will find him at the library. 4. They will get off the bus at that stop. 5. I shall take part in the next match.

Exercise 4.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Muutke laused küsivateks ja eitavateks.

1. We shall have a holiday next month. 2. Lessons begin at eight o'clock. 3. Ella is sweeping the corridor. 4. I get many books from him. 5. He will be at home then. 6. The boys are looking for the ball under the trees.

Exercise 5.

Ask questions.

1. I shall take you *to the workroom* (where?). 2. Hilda will wash *the clothes* tomorrow (what?). 3. Our school will get a new piano *next year* (when?). 4. *My sister* will give you a basket (who?). 5. Betty will thank *her aunt* tomorrow (whom?).

Exercise 6.

Ask questions.

1. The children come back to town *in autumn* (when?). 2. *The party* will be interesting (what?). 3. Nelly is laying the table *in the lunchroom* (where?). 4. *My father* takes part in that work (who?). 5. Uncle Tom tells *stories* well (what?).

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

John Brown on tööline. Ta töötab vabrikus. Homme ta läheb klubisse. Mida ta seal homme teeb? Ta mängib oma sõbraga malet. Kas ta tantsib seal homme? Ei, ta ei tantsi. Ta läheb raamatukogusse. Seal ta loeb raamatut. Siis ta läheb koju.

LESSONS 10—12.

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. We are at a summer camp. 2. He is here. 3. There is smoke in the room. 4. The berries are red. 5. I am alone. 6. The children are afraid. 7. I have lunch at three. 8. They have a good rest in summer.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Uncle Bob was a teacher. 2. You were that teacher's pupils last year. 3. The camp was near the sea. 4. Our neighbour's son had a bike. 5. John Sharp had a horse.

Exercise 3.

Translate into English.
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Kus te olite eile? Me olime kodus. 2. Kes oli eile kodus? Mina olin. 3. Minu sõber oli möödunud esmaspäeval haige. 4. Me ei olnud eile korrapidajad. 5. Millal ta oli siin? Ta oli siin eile. 6. Meil oli kaks aastat tagasi koer. 7. Koera nimi oli Spot. 8. Meil oli möödunud laupäeval peoõhtu.

Exercise 4.

Change from the Present to the Past.

Jack Sharp is our neighbour. He lives near us. Jack has a big dog. The dog is very clever. Jack likes the dog very much. He often walks with his dog in the street. The dog always waits for Jack at the door of the house. When Jack opens the door, the dog barks.

One Sunday I am at Jack's house. Jack has many new books. I want to see the books. We have dinner together. After dinner we talk about football.

Jack's dog is behind the door in the corridor. He wants to go for a walk with Jack. At last Jack opens the door. The dog walks into the room. My hat is in his mouth.

Exercise 5.

Change from the Present to the Past.

Dick is a poor boy in London. He lives in a rich man's house. The rich man has a cook. The cook has three boys who help him in the kitchen. Dick works in the kitchen too. He washes the dishes. Sometimes he cleans the windows in the house.

The boys have a room under the roof. Their beds are on the floor. It is very cold in their room and there are many rats there. The boys are afraid to sleep there. They want to get a cat.

In their neighbour's house there are two cats. Dick asks the neighbour to give him one. All day the cat is in the kitchen

with the boys. At night the cat is in the room under the roof. Soon the cat kills all the rats there. Now the boys are not afraid to sleep in their room at night.

LESSONS 13—15.

Exercise 1.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. We decorated the rooms. 2. They visited their friends last Sunday. 3. I invited our neighbours to the party. 4. We talked about books. 5. He walked in the wood every Sunday. 6. We laughed at the dog.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. We were ready to go there. 2. Mother baked a big pie. 3. Meg waited for me yesterday. 4. Our neighbours had a son. 6. I was ill last autumn.

Exercise 3.

Give short answers.

Andke lühivastused.

Model: *Did* you live here last year? Yes, I *did*.

Were you a pioneer then? Yes, I *was*.

Had you a cat there? Yes, I *had*.

1. Did your mother cook potatoes for dinner?
2. Did you help your parents in the garden?
3. Was your deskmate at school yesterday?
4. Were your friends in the wood with you?
5. Did you skate much last winter?
6. Had you a new fishing-rod last summer?
7. Did the teacher explain the new lesson?
8. Was Becky thirteen years old then?

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Whom did you visit last week? We ... Helmi Lokk.
2. When did you reach Helmi's house? We ... it at seven o'clock.
3. Did Helmi open the door for you? No, she ... not.
4. Who opened the door? Helmi's mother ...
5. Where was Helmi? She ... in bed because she was ill.
6. What did Helmi want to know? She ... to know about the lessons at school.
7. Was she very ill? No, she ... not.
8. How many days was she absent from school? She ... absent six days.

Exercise 5.

Ask questions.

1. We washed the floors *in the morning* (when?).
2. Aavo dusted *the furniture* (what?).
3. My aunt worked *at a hospital* last year (where?).
4. *Mother* baked a pie (who?).
5. We cooked *fish* for dinner (what?).
6. They invited *us* to their party (whom?).

Exercise 6.

Ask questions.

1. It rained hard *last Sunday* (when?).
2. It snowed very much *last winter* (when?).
3. The bus stops *in front of our house* (where?).
4. We get off *at that stop* (where?).
5. Milvi will put *the dining-room* in order (what?).
6. You will tell us *a story* tomorrow (what?).
7. The children are skating *on the lake* (where?).
8. *Silvi* is cooking supper in the kitchen (who?).

Exercise 7.

Translate into English.

1. Meie õppisime eile uue laulu. Kas sulle meeldib see laul?
2. Ella elas kaks aastat tagasi internaadis. Kus ta elas möödunud aastal?
3. Sa ei töötanud eile töötoas. Mina töötasin seal kella ühest kolmeni.
4. Ta ei tahtnud minna klubisse, ta tahtis minna raamatukogusse.

LESSONS 17—19.

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. Our summer holidays begin in May.
2. My aunt comes to town by bus.
3. That worker goes to the club in the evening.
4. We often get letters from our Indian friends.
5. We write letters to our friends every month.
6. That young man takes Russian lessons.
7. That old woman hears well.
8. Pete sometimes falls down at the skating-rink.
9. Aavo says hallo to me in the street.
10. We put on our caps and coats when we go to school.
11. We make our beds before breakfast.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. She heard a noise. She opened the window. She looked out.
2. The men went there on foot. They walked very far that day. They reached the village in the evening.
3. Enn took all the firewood to the kitchen. He put it down on the floor near the stove. He burned his hand.
4. The boy's cap was in the dog's mouth. The boy wanted to take his cap. The cap fell down.

Exercise 3.

Ask questions.

1. I wrote a letter yesterday. 2. He began his work at eight o'clock. 3. The boys heard a noise in the corridor. 4. Uncle Ted took the children to the Zoo. 5. The girls went to the library yesterday. 6. The stick fell into the water. 7. The teacher came here with the director. 8. I got many stamps from my deskmate.

Exercise 4.

Ask questions.

Model: a) He goes to school after breakfast.

What does he do after breakfast?

b) He wrote letters in the evening.

What did he do in the evening?

1. They play games in that room. 2. The pupils walk in the corridor. 3. We rested after school. 4. The girls washed the floors and dusted the furniture last Saturday. 5. We open the windows after every lesson. 6. They visited their friends last Sunday.

Exercise 5.

Change from the Past to the Present.

I came home from school at two o'clock. I took off my coat. I put my schoolbag on a chair. I washed my hands. Then I helped Mother to lay the table. When dinner was ready, I called Father. After that we had dinner together. After dinner I rested for an hour. At four o'clock I got up and began to do my homework. In the evening I went to see my friend.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English.

1. Mida sa tegid eile? 2. Kas sa kirjutasid kirja? 3. Millal sa kirjutasid selle kirja? 4. Kuhu sa panid minu sae? 5. Mida te nägite loomaaias (at the Zoo)? 6. Kes käis eile loomaaias? 7. Kus peatus buss? 7. Keda te nägite tänaval (in the street)?

Exercise 1.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. My mother bought some sugar at that shop. 2. She got some eggs from her sister. 3. She took some plates to the dining-room. 4. She made some jam in September. 5. She cooked some vegetables for supper. 6. She poured some milk into that bottle. 7. She put some nuts in that bag. 8. She took some butter from the shelf.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. They visited somebody at the hospital. 2. The girls baked something for their party. 3. They greeted somebody at the gate. 4. The girls bought something for their friend. 5. The man took something out of the box. 6. Harry wrote something in his copy-book. 7. I know someone who can explain that. 8. We need someone who knows English.

Exercise 3.

Put in *some* or *any*.

1. I did not get ... letters last week. 2. Did you see ... birds at the Zoo? 3. We did not find ... birch-trees in that wood. 4. There are ... little green leaves on that bush already. 5. There are ... rose-bushes under my window. 6. I shall pour ... milk into your bottle too. 7. There were ... carrots on the kitchen table. 8. Were there ... apples on the kitchen table?

Exercise 4.

Translate into English.

1. Minge koju! 2. Ärge minge sinna! 3. Unustage see! 4. Tule siia! 5. Ärge naerge! 6. Ärge ajage juttu (talk)! 7. Avage aknad (the windows)! 8. Peske (oma) käed! 9. Ära võta minu raamatut!

Exercise 1.

Change from the Present to the Past.

Model: *I am writing* a letter now.

I was writing a letter then.

1. He is making a ruler now. 2. They are building a house now. 3. She is cleaning her hat now. 4. They are decorating the room now. 5. Somebody is sweeping the floor now. 6. Ain is climbing up a tree now. 7. The women are looking for something now. 8. We are waiting for our friends now. 9. You are explaining something to us now.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. You were dancing with Pete then. 2. Valve was playing the piano at six o'clock. 3. He was walking with his friend at five. 4. The girls were singing a song then.

Exercise 3.

Make sentences and translate them into Estonian.

The girls were peeling potatoes
We were walking in the corridor
I was putting my room in order
They were going to the Zoo
Twenty people were following
Harris

when the bell began to ring.
when I met them.
when the guide came back.
when Mother called me.
when the cook came in.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. It was eight o'clock. What were you doing then? We ... at the breakfast table. Mother ... out coffee. Father ... fish.

sit, pour
eat

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 2. What did you do after school yesterday? I ... | come |
| home at three o'clock. I ... dinner and after that | have |
| I ... my homework. | do |
| 3. When we went out yesterday, it ... | rain |
| 4. Linda was making an apron, when her aunt | |
| ... the door and ... in. | open, look |
| 5. They ... home when we met them in the | go |
| street yesterday. | |

Exercise 5.

Translate into English.

1. Ma tunnen séda tütarlast ja tema õde. 2. Lembit ja tema vend on aias. 3. Meie direktor ja tema naine on kodus. 4. Minu õde armastab (like) õmmelda. 5. Me mängisime nende õues. 6. Kas ma tohin võtta teie põlle? 7. Meie õpetaja näitas meile (us) kaht pilti.

LESSONS 25—28.

Exercise 1.

Put in *can*, *must* or *may*.

1. My sister is a good cook; she ... bake cakes and pies and other good things. 2. We ... help our parents. 3. We have no bread; I ... go and buy some bread. 4. ... you play the piano? 5. ... I take your pen? 6. My uncle ... read English books. 7. ... we take part in your game? 8. You ... get up at seven o'clock every morning.

Exercise 2.

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. He can run fast. 2. She can sing well. 3. Our old dog could swim across the lake in ten minutes. 4. She must put on her warm coat today. 5. They could do that exercise. 6. We must burn the dry leaves in the garden. 7. I must explain that to you again.

Exercise 3.

Translate into English.

1. Mu väike õde oskab lugeda ja kirjutada. 2. Mu vend peab tōusma kell seitse. 3. Aino oskab klaverit mängida. 4. Kas me tohime selles toas mängida? 5. Kes saab mind aidata? 6. Sa pead meid (for us) ootama.

Exercise 4.

Put in *this* or *these*.

1. ... hall is big. 2. ... games are interesting. 3. Aavo made ... slogan. 4. ... coat is warm. 5. ... clothes are nice for summer. 6. You must wash ... knives. 7. ... is a birch leaf. 8. ... are not birch leaves. 9. Is ... an apple-pie? 10. Are ... cakes for the children?

Exercise 5.

Put in *that* or *those*.

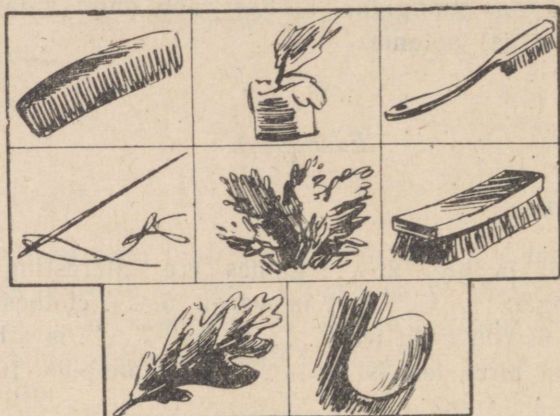
1. Please give me ... piece of cake. 2. Put ... pillows on that bed. 3. ... shoes are wet. 4. Joe will put on ... shirt. 5. Meg washed ... dresses yesterday. 6. Give ... newspaper to Father. 7. Is there a merry-go-round in ... park? 8. Who gave you ... beautiful flowers? 9. Look at ... swan! 10. The collective farmers will sell ... geese in the market.

Exercise 1.

Name the things in the pictures.

Number one is a comb.

Number two is a



a comb

a candle

a tooth-brush

a leaf

a needle

a bush

an egg

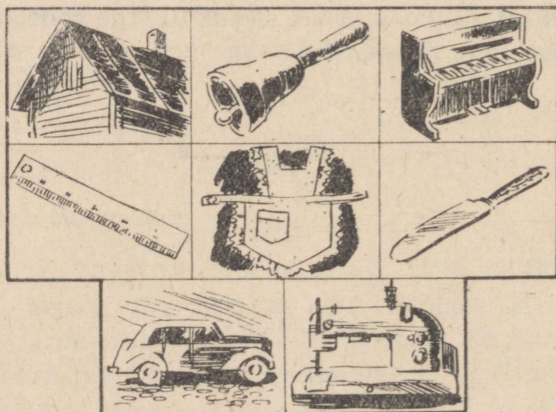
a brush

Exercise 2.

Name the things in the pictures.

In the first picture I see a roof.

In the second picture I see a



a roof a bell a sewing-machine
 an apron a car a ruler
 a knife a piano

Exercise 3.

Name the things in the pictures.

In picture number one there is a saw.

In picture number two there is a



a football a hammer a letter
 a pillow a saw a basket
 an inkpot a rat

Exercise 4.

Find the rhymes.

Leida omavahel riimuvad sõnad.

kite	eat	door	walk	hair	burn	hour	gun
------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	-----

flower four night greet
 son chair learn talk

Exercise 5.

Name the things in the pictures.

In the first picture there are some apples.

In the second picture there are



some fish
some apples
some tools

some nails
some snowflakes
some roses

some carrots
some leaves

Exercise 6.

Find the rhymes.

Leida omavahel riimuvad sõnad.

very	why	not	bed	only	too	pour	here	page	grow
------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	------	------

dear floor cage lonely shoe
throw what high bread berry

Exercise 7.

Look at the picture. Ask and answer questions.

Models: a) What is Aunt May doing? She is cooking dinner.

b) Who is sweeping the floor? Meg is.



Aunt May



Jim



Jane



Ellen



Harry



Kate



John Smith



Father



Uncle Jack



Dick



Mother



Ann



Hilda



Meg



Ted and Tom

Exercise 8.

What are these words?

1. t—w— (linn)
v—l—a—e (küla)
s—r—e— (tänav)
m—r—e— (turg)
y—r— (õu)
p—r— (park)
2. h—t—l (võõrastemaja)
l—b—a—y (raamatukogu)
h—s—i—a— (haigla)
f—c—o—y (vabrik)
s—o— (kauplus)
Z—o (loomaaed)
3. h—u—e (maja)
r—o— (katus)
r—o— (tuba)
c—r—i—o— (koridor)
f—o—r (põrand)
d—o— (uks)
w—l— (sein)
w—n—o— (aken)
s—o—e (ahi)
4. c—a—s—o—m (klass)
b—a—k—o—r— (tahvel)
m—p (maakaart)
p—c—u—e (pilt)
i—k—o— (tindipott)
p—n (sulepea)
p—n—i— (pliiats)
r—l—r (joonlaud)
g—o—e (gloobus)
5. b—o— (raamat)
c—p—b—o— (vihik)
p—g— (lehekülg)
l—t—e— (kirjataht)
n—w—p—p—r (ajaleht)
6. f—r—i—u—e (mööbel)
t—b—e (laud)
c—a—r (tool)
s—f— (diivan)
d—s— (kirjutuslaud)
7. g—r—e— (aed)
g—a—s (rohi)
f—o—e— (lill)
f—o—e—b—d (lille-
peenar)
t—e— (puu)
b—r—h (kask)
b—s— (põõsas)
8. c—r (auto)
b—k— (jalgratas)
s—w—n—m—c—i—e
(õmblusmasin)
t—o— (tööriist)
s—w (saag)
h—m—e— (haamer)
n—i— (nael)
9. p—t (pada)
b—t—l— (pudel)
c—p (tass)

k—i—e (nuga)
d—s— (vaagen)
p—a—e (taldrik)
10. h—s—e— (internaat)
h—l— (saal)
d—n—n—r—o— (söögi-
tuba)
k—t—h—n (köök)
c—m— (laager)
t—n— (telk)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>11. w—n—e— (talv)
s—r—n— (kevad)
s—m—e— (suvi)
a—t—m— (sügis)</p> | <p>12. s—a (meri)
l—k— (järv)
r—v—r (jõgi)
w—o— (mets)</p> |
| <p>13. d—y (päev)
e—e—i—g (õhtu)
n—g—t (öö)
m—r—i—g (hommik)</p> | <p>14. p—o—l— (inimesed)
m—n (mees)
w—m—n (naine)
w—f— (naine, abikaasa)
b—y (poiss)
g—r— (tütarlaps)
N—g—o (neeger)</p> |
| <p>15. d—r—c—o— (direktor)
t—a—h—r (õpetaja)
p—p—l (õpilane)
p—o—e—r (pioneer)
w—r—e— (tööline)
f—r—e— (talunik)
c—p—a—n (kapten)</p> | <p>16. c—a— (kuub)
d—e—s (kleit)
s—i—t (särk)
s—o— (king)
h—t (kübar)
c—p (müts)</p> |
17. h—a— (pea)
h—i— (juuksed)
n—s— (nina)
m—u—h (suu)
h—n— (käsi)
f—o— (jalg)

HÄÄLDAMIS- JA LUGEMISHARJUTUSI

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | [i:] | [i] |
| | he meet clean | six milk thick |
| | she free sea | sit hill thin |
| | Eve greet leaf | spring fill thing |

Eve and Pete live on a hill near the sea.

Eve and Pete will leave in the evening.

2.	[e]	[æ]
	hen get rest	lamp glad stamp
	ten wet shelf	plan rat match
	pen net end	camp land catch

Ted and Ben go to bed at ten.
That man has many stamps.
The jam and the apples are for Ann.

3.	[ei]	[ai]
	name nail hay	kite wipe pie cry
	game wait may	line ride die by
	same rain way	bike quite lie fly

Take a plate and a cake from the table.
Kate is five and May is nine.

4.	[ɛə]	
	where hair chair	Where is their chair? Their chair
	there chair hair	is there.
	where air their	

5.	[au]	
	proud now down	How proud they are now!
	loud how town	Sam Brown went downtown.
	out cow brown	

6.	[u:]	[u]	[ju:]
	school tool	book good	pupil
	roof food	cook wood	few
	soon Zoo	look foot	new

The pupils will go to the Zoo on foot.
The food that the cook cooked was good.

7.	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]
	on shop box	sport ball talk autumn
	pot top fox	short hall walk August
	stop soft lock	horse tall chalk daughter

Tom and Bob want to make a box.
Call Paul and take all the balls to the hall.
John stopped his horse near the shop.

8. [ou]
- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|--------------------------------|--|
| stove | snow | old | The stove is old, so the house | |
| stone | show | cold | is cold. | |
| smoke | throw | gold | | |

9. [ɑ:]
- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| farm | park | class | last | basket |
| hard | part | pass | past | ask |
| yard | party | grass | fast | basket |

Farmer Lark's car is in the garden.
Our class worked hard in March.

10. [ʌ]
- | | | | | |
|------|------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| bus | cut | number | There is much dust in the bus. | |
| duck | dust | ugly | | |
| cup | up | hungry | | |

11. [ə]
- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| girl | third | burn | her | work |
| bird | thirty | furniture | Bert | worker |
| first | birch | Thursday | Bertha ['bɜ:θə] | word |

There were thirteen birds in the birch-tree.
Bert and Bertha are workers.

12. [ə]
- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| summer | again | That worker will come again today. | | |
| winter | about | ðæt 'wɜ:kə wil'kʌm ə'gen tə'dei. | | |
| worker | today | He will come at ten o'clock. | | |
| | | hi wil 'kʌm ət 'ten ə'klɒk. | | |

13. [p, t, k, b, d, g]
- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| beat | Pete | too | do | cold | gold | could[kud] | good[gud] |
| game | came | pat | bad | pie | by | write | ride |
| gate | Kate | town | down | push[u] | bush[u] | park | bark |
| pig | pick | | | mate | made | | |

Take your coats and go to the garden.
Bill must build a new house.
The dogs begin to bark at night.
Buy a big pie.

Put the eggs in the basket and take them to town.
 Bake the potatoes in the fire, but don't burn them.
 Bake the pie before the cake.
 I pushed the ball under the bush.
 Bella will dust the desks.

14. [w]

went	wake	week	walk	woman	swim
well	wipe	why	water	women	twenty
will	wait	way	warm	wood	twelve

The water in the pot is warm.
 Where was Will in winter?
 Twenty women walked in the wood.

15. [θ] [ð]

three	thank	fifth	they	father
thirteen	thing	twelfth	them	mother
thirty	think	birthday	their	together
third	thought [θɔ:t]	Thursday	then	other

December is the twelfth month.
 His brother's thirty-third birthday was on Thursday.

16. [v, f, w]

village	vegetable	field	floor
visit	very	forest	fish

The women will visit the village.
 All the fish will swim away.
 Eve swims very well.
 Will's wife brings water from the river.

17. [s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ]

house [s]	English	each	June
houses [-ziz]	fish	reach	July
exercises	dish	catch	cake
dances	wash	match	page

Next Sunday we shall go to a chess match.
 The sky is cloudless and the sun is shining.
 Jim's English exercise is on page six.
 We shall reach the village at seven.
 The children visit the Zoo in June and July.

18. [v]
- | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| song | ring | bring | skating | shutting | singing |
| long | sing | thing | skiing | running | ringing |

Sping a song! The song is long.
Spring is coming. The bell is ringing.

19. [l]
- | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| lesson | bell | fall | ill | milk | table | hotel |
| lamp | tell | hall | kill | build [bild] | apple | bottle |
| leave | well | tafl | hill | twelve | little | vegetable |

We shall build a hut on that hill.
Bill can tell the story well.
There are some apples and milk on the table.
The little child is ill.

20. Rõhulised ja rõhuta sõnad

We are at 'school.
We are in the 'sixth 'class.
We have 'five 'lessons on 'Saturday.
My 'brother 'goes to 'school.
'Where does 'Pete 'live?
'What is 'Ann 'doing?
We shall 'work in the 'garden.
I shall 'help him to'morrow.

Märkida rõhud ja lugeda:

We are pioneers.	We learn English and Russian.
We have many friends.	Who is standing at the door?
We like to read books.	The door of the house is open.
The children are in the garden.	My books are on my desk.
Where are the children?	We know the boy and we like him.
What are you reading?	When did they go to the country?

Üldküsimused

'Are you a 'pupil?
'Is she a 'teacher?
'Have you a 'ball?
'Can they 'sing?
'Must we 'do it?
'Do you 'know him?
'Does he 'speak 'English?

'Will you 'help me?
'Shall we 'sing a 'song?
'Did you 'write to me?
'Could you 'open the 'door?
'Could you 'see him?
'Was she 'sleeping?
'Were they 'working?

Märkida rõhud ja lugeda:

Has he a dog?
Is the dog big?
Does Dick like games?
Do you learn Russian?
Can you skate?
Must we read that exercise?
Are you Tom's friend?
Is Mother resting?

Shall we go there now?
Will you go to the library?
Did you get the book yesterday?
Did they play ball on Sunday?
Will he come here today?
Did your friend visit you?
Could Ann go to the country?
Was Mother resting?

MÕISTATUSI

Ristsõna № 1 (V kl. sõnavara)






1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
9								
	10						11	
	12				13			
14				15				
16				17		18		

Vasakult paremale:

1. Koht, kus lilli kasvatatakse (9 tähte);
9. Kasutatakse maateaduse tunnis (3 tähte);
10. Inimolend (mitmuses) (3 tähte);
11. Inglise eessõna (2 tähte);
13. On meil peas (4 tähte);
14. Lill (4 tähte);
15. Arvsõna (5 tähte);
16. Inglise eessõna (2 tähte);
17. Nõu osa (4 tähte).

Ülevalt alla:

2. Kasutatakse õhtuti (4 tähte);
3. Vastand sõnale *shut* (4 tähte);
4. Aastaaeg (6 tähte);
5. Arvsõna (6 tähte);
6. Vastand sõnale *poor* (4 tähte);
7. Tegevus, ilma milleta ei saa keegi elada (3 tähte);
8. Leidub igas majas (4 tähte);
12. Kasutatakse köögis (3 tähte).

1				2		3	4	5
6					7			
	8	9	10	11				
12				13		14		
15				16				
17					18			

Vasakult paremale:

1. Sõõgiaeg (9 tähte);
6. Jaatav vastus (3 tähte);
7. Esineb talvel (4 tähte);
11. Arvsõna (3 tähte);
12. Kasutatakse mängimiseks (4 tähte);
13. ENSV inglise keeles (4 tähte);
15. Inglise eessõna (2 tähte);
16. Süüakse sünnipäevadel (4 tähte);
17. *Mind* inglise keeles (2 tähte);
18. *Minu* (oma) inglise keeles (2 tähte).

Ülevalt alla:

1. Inglise eessõna (2 tähte);
2. Laste omatehtud mänguasi (4 tähte);
3. Tütarlapse nimi (3 tähte);
4. *Nii* inglise keeles (2 tähte);
5. Arvsõna (6 tähte);
8. Kasutatakse aeda pääsemiseks (4 tähte);
9. Tegevus, mis lastele meeldib (4 tähte);
10. Värv (4 tähte);
14. *Taevas* inglise keeles (3 tähte);
15. *Olen* inglise keeles (2 tähte).

N-3. 1

c	—	—	b	1.	kamm
—	—	—	—	2.	tuulelohe
3	—	—	4	3.	kokk
k	—	—	e	4.	jalgratas
	2				

N-4. 1

s	—	—	t	1.	istekoht
—	—	—	—	2.	tädi
3	—	—	4	3.	diivan
a	—	—	t	4.	telk
	2				

(V ja VI klassi sõnavara)

N-5. 1

d	—	—	r	1.	kallis
—	—	—	—	2.	piip
3	—	—	4	3.	sügav
p	—	—	e	4.	roos
	2				

N-6. 1

f	—	—	—	r	1.	põrand
—	—	—	—	—	2.	puud
3	—	—	—	4	3.	esimene
—	—	—	—	—	4.	roosid
t	—	—	—	s		
	2					

N-7. 1

s	—	—	—	—	l		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1.	kool
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.	jooksja
3	—	—	—	—	4	3.	suvi
—	—	—	—	—	—	4.	kirjatäht
r	—	—	—	—	r		
	2						

N-8. 1

p	—	—	—	—	w		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1.	padi
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.	kollane
3	—	—	—	—	4	3.	kena
—	—	—	—	—	—	4.	aken
y	—	—	—	—	w		
	2						

N-9. 1

l	—	—	n	1.	lõvi
—	—	—	—	2.	tütarlapse nimi
3	—	—	4	3.	vaatama
K	—	—	e	4.	üheksa
	2				

N-10. 1

m	—	—	—	h	1.	suu
—	—	—	—	—	2.	käed
3	—	—	—	4	3.	kuu
—	—	—	—	—	4.	tunnid
h	—	—	—	s		
	2					

N-11. 1

h — — h	1. kõrge
— — —	2. koorima
3 — — — 4	3. abi
p — — l	4. kungas
2	

N-12. 1

n — — l	1. nael
— — —	2. vihm
3 — — — 4	3. lähedal
r — — n	4. lõvi
2	

N-13. 1

r — — — r	1. jõgi
— — —	2. suhkur
3 — — — 4	3. roosid
— — —	4. joonlaud
s — — — r	
2	

N-14. 1

a — — — n	1. põll
— — —	2. kaheksa
3 — — — 4	3. õun
— — —	4. õö
e — — — t	
2	

N-15. 1

n — — — t	1. õö
— — —	2. suhkur
3 — — — 4	3. naelad
— — —	4. nende
s — — — r	(oma)
2	

N-16. 1

p — — — — s	
— — — —	1. (lapse)
— — — —	vanemad
3 — — — — 4	2. saama
— — — —	3. pioneer
— — — —	4. imelik
r — — — — e	
2	

N-17. 1

a — — — — l	
— — — —	1. loom
— — — —	2. õunad
3 — — — — 4	3. Aafrika
— — — —	4. (puu)lehed
a — — — — s	
2	

N-18. 1

c — — — — t	
— — — —	1. por-
— — — —	gand
3 — — — — 4	2. värvid
— — — —	3. värv
— — — —	4. asjad
r — — — — s	
2	

N-19. 1

g — — — — n
 — — — — —
 — — — — —
3 — — — — — **4**
 — — — — —
 f — — — — y
 2

1. aed
2. perekond
3. maha minema
(2 sõna)
4. ei keegi

N-20. 1

d — — — — s
 — — — — —
3 — — — — — **4**
 — — — — —
 k — — — — e
 2

1. kleit
2. nuga
3. jooma
4. paistma

N-21. 1

s — — — — n
 — — — — —
 — — — — —
3 — — — — — **4**
 — — — — —
 r — — — — r
 2

1. loosung
2. lugeja
3. õde
4. number

N-22. 1

s — — — — t
 — — — — —
3 — — — — — **4**
 — — — — —
 s — — — — e
 2

1. särk
2. kallas
3. luigid
4. need

SONGS

THREE LITTLE KITTENS

In moderato time

mf legato

The first system of music is a piano introduction in G major and 6/8 time. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The melody is written in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The bass line provides a simple accompaniment with quarter notes G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G.

mf

My three little kittens Put on their mittens To

The second system of music is the first line of the song. It consists of two staves. The treble clef staff contains the vocal melody with lyrics. The bass clef staff contains the piano accompaniment. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The piano accompaniment consists of quarter notes G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G.

eat some apple - pie. Purr, purr, purr, purr,

The third system of music is the second line of the song. It consists of two staves. The treble clef staff contains the vocal melody with lyrics. The bass clef staff contains the piano accompaniment. The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The piano accompaniment consists of quarter notes G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G, B, D, F, G.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. My three little kittens
Put on their mittens
To eat some apple-pie.
Purr, purr, purr, purr,
Purr, purr, purr.</p> | <p>2. My three little kittens,
They lost their mittens;
And then began to cry.
Meow, meow, meow, meow,
Meow, meow, meow.</p> |
| <p>3. Where are your new mittens,
My little kittens?
Now you shall have no pie.
Meow, meow, meow, meow,
Meow, meow, meow.</p> | <p>4. My three little kittens
Then found their mittens;
And merrily they purred,
Purr, purr, purr, purr,
Purr, purr, purr.</p> |
5. Put on your new mittens,
My little kittens!
And you shall have some pie.
Purr, purr, purr, purr,
Purr, purr, purr.

kitten [ˈkɪtn] kassipoeg
mitten [ˈmɪtn] labakindad
apple-pie [ˈæplpaɪ] õunapirukas
purr [pə:] nurr

lose [luːz], lost [lɒst] kaotama
meow [miˈəu] näu
you shall have no pie te ei saa pirukat
find [faɪnd], found [faʊnd] leidma

GOOD KING ARTHUR

mf

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The music is in G major and 6/8 time.

mp

1. When good King Ar - thur ruled this land, He

The first vocal line begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then continues with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

p

The piano accompaniment for the first vocal line continues with eighth notes in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

mf

was a cle - ver King — He went and stole three

The second vocal line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

mf

bags of wheat To make a big pud - ding. —

The third vocal line continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass clef. The first system contains three measures of music. The second system is a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending has two measures, and the second ending has two measures. Dynamics include forte (f), mezzo-piano (mp), and piano (p). The tempo is marked '2.A'.

1. When good King Arthur ruled this land,
 He was a clever King.
 He went and stole three bags of wheat
 To make a big pudding.

2. A big pudding the king then made,
 And put in many plums.
 And in he put a piece of fat
 As big as my two thumbs.

3. The king and queen sat down to dine,
 The pudding tasted fine.
 And what they did not eat that day
 The queen next morning fried.

rule [ru:l] valitsema
 steal [sti:l], stole [stoul] varastama
 wheat [wi:t] nisu
 pudding ['pu:diŋ] puding
 plum [plʌm] ploom
 fat [fæt] rasv
 as ... as nii ... kui

thumb [θʌm] pöial
 dine [dain] lõunatama
 sat down to dine istusid lõunatama
 taste [teist] maitsema
 fine [fain] suurepärase
 queen [kwien] kuninganna
 fry [frai] praadima

VOCABULARY

Lesson 1

sixth [siksθ] kuues
holiday ['holid(e)i] püha
summer holidays suvine vaheaeg
before [bi'fɔ:] enne
ring [riŋ] helisema; helistama
begin [bi'gin] algama, alustama
short [ʃɔ:t] lühike
break [breik] vaheaeg
long [lɔŋ] pikk
lunchroom ['lʌntʃrum] einelaud
lunch [lʌntʃ] keskpäeva-eine
bread-and-butter ['bredən(d)'bʌtə]
võileib
game [geim] mäng
workroom ['wɜ:krum] töötuba
thing [θiŋ] asi, ese
second ['sek(ə)nd] teine
third [θɜ:d] kolmas
fifth [fiθ] viies
ninth [nainθ] üheksas
twelfth [twelfθ] kaheistkümmes
twentieth ['twentiiθ] kahekümmes

Lesson 2

of [ɒv] (rõhuta [ɒv]) eessõna omas-
tava käände moodustamiseks
deskmate ['deskmeit] pinginaaber
end [end] lõpp, ots; lõppema
already [ɔ:l'redi] juba
corridor ['kɔ:ridɔ:] koridor
library ['laibrəri], *mitm.* libraries raa-
matukogu
tell [tel] jutustama, ütleva; käskima
(midagi teha)

number ['nʌmbə] number
get [get] saama
page [peidʒ] lehekülg
story ['stɔ:ri], *mitm.* stories jutt, lugu
September [səp'tembə] september
Oliver ['ɒlivə]
London ['lʌndən]

Lesson 3

field [fi:ld] põld
woman [wʊmən], *mitm.* women
[wimin] naine
swim [swim] ujuma
lake [leik] järv
river ['rivə] jõgi
go fishing ['gou 'fi:ʃiŋ] kalale mine-
ma, kalal käima
birch-tree ['bɜ:tʃ tri:] kask
water ['wɔ:tə] kastma
pick [pik] noppima, korjama
berry ['beri], *mitm.* berries mari

Lesson 4

forest ['fɔ:rist] mets, põlismets
fire ['faɪə] tuli, tulekahju
farmer ['fɑ:mə] talunik, farmer
farm [fɑ:m] talu, farm
night [nait] öö
wake [weik] ärkama
noise [nɔɪz] müra, kära
horse [hɔ:s] hobune
that [ðæt] (rõhuta [ðət]) et
burn [bɜ:n] põlema; põletama
nearer ['niəə] lähemala
other ['ʌðə] teine

on [ɔn] edasi; peal, peale
roof [ru:f] katus

nearer and nearer ikka lähemale
John [dʒɔn]

Lesson 5

fast [fɑ:st] kiiresti
because [bi'kɔ:z] sest et, sellepärast
et
get off [ˈget'ɔ:f] maha tulema
off [ɔ:(i)f] -lt, pealt; -st; ära
smoke [smouk] suits; suitsema;
suitsetama
everywhere [ˈevriweə] kõikjal
animal [ænim(ə)] loom
rain [rein] vihma sadama; vihm
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] sügis
build [bild] ehitama

all night kogu öö
it begins to rain hakkab (vihma)
sadama

Lesson 6

tomorrow [tə'mɔ:rəu] homme
October [ək'təubə] oktoober
order [ˈɔ:də] kord
wipe [waip] pühkima, kuivatama
sweep [swi:p] pühkima (pühkmeid)
floor [flɔ:] põrand; (maja)korrus
homework [ˈhəumwɜ:k] kodused üles-
anded
for [fɔ:] (rõhuta [fə]) -ks, jaoks
club [klʌb] klubi
always [ˈɔ:lw(e)ɪz] alati, ikka
hall [hɔ:l] saal
next [nekst] järgmine

put the classroom in order klassi
korrastama
I do my homework ma teen koduseid
ülesandeid
for Saturday laupäevaks

Lesson 7

hard [hɑ:d] kõva; kõvasti
clothes [klou(ð)z] riided
milk [milk] lüpsma
daughter [ˈdɔ:tə] tütar
January [ˈdʒænjuəri] jaanuar
pretty [ˈpri:tɪ] kena, ilus
surprised [sə'praɪzd] üllatunud
deep [di:p] sügav
fall [fɔ:l] kukkuma, langema
hill [hil] kungas
greet [gri:t] tervitama
all day kogu päev
Tilda [ˈtildə]

Lesson 8

coat [kəʊt] kuub, ülekuub
look for otsima
find [faɪnd] leidma
February [ˈfebruəri] veebruar
March [mɑ:tʃ] märts
April [ˈeɪprɪl] aprill
thank [θæŋk] tänama
strawberry [ˈstrɔ:b(ə)ri] maasikas
basket [ˈbɑ:skɪt] korv
afraid [ə'freɪd]
be afraid (of) kartma

Lesson 9

November [nə'vembə] november
decorate [ˈdekeɪt] kaunistama
slogan [ˈsləʊgən] loosung
cut [kʌt] lõikama
letter [ˈletə] täht
part [pɑ:t] osa
demonstration [dɛməns'treɪʃn] de-
monstratsioon
party [ˈpɑ:ti] peoõhtu
piano [ˈpiænoʊ] klaver
dance [dɑ:ns] tantšima
revolution [revə'lu:ʃn] revolutsioon
long live elagu
take part osa võtma

Lesson 10

present [ˈpreznt] olevik
past [pɑːst] minevik
last [lɑːst] viimane, möödunud
camp [kæmp] laager
sea [siː] meri
present [ˈpreznt] kohal(olev)
yesterday [ˈjestədi] eile
ill [il] haige
ago [əˈɡoʊ] (teatav aeg) tagasi
centimetre [ˈsentimiːtə] sentimeeter
tall [tɔːl] pikk, pikakasvuline, kõrge
this year sel aastal
last year möödunud aastal
a year ago aasta tagasi

Lesson 11

month [mʌnθ] kuu
son [sʌn] poeg
neighbour [ˈneibə] naaber
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] küla
together [təˈgeðə] koos
plenty [ˈplenti] of rohkesti
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] köögivili, juur-
vili
fishing-rod [ˈfɪʃɪŋrɒd] õngeritv
wood [wud] mets; puit
July [dʒuˈlaɪ] juuli(kuu)
fish *mitm.* fish kala
with us (meil) kaasas
we had a good rest me puhkasime
hästi

Lesson 12

for [fɔː] (*rõhuta* [fə]) eest
food [fuːd] toit
Mr. = mister [ˈmɪstə] härra
clean [kliːn] puhastama; puhas
knife, *mitm.* knives nuga
rat [ræt] rott
ask [ɑːsk] küsima
soon [suːn] varsti
kill [kil] tapma

sail [seɪl] purjetama, laeval sõitma
captain [ˈkæptɪn] kapten
away [əˈwei] ära

Wittington [ˈwɪtɪŋtən]
Fitzwarren [ˈfɪtswərɪn]

Lesson 13

reach [riːtʃ] jõudma
king [kɪŋ] kuningas
invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] (külla) kutsuma
dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋruːm] söögituba
explain [ɪksˈpleɪn] selgitama
glad [glæd] rõõmus
gold [ɡəʊld] kuld
receive [rɪˈsiːv] saada, vastu võtma
bag of gold kott kulda

Lesson 14

visit [ˈvɪzɪt] külastama; külastäik
December [dɪˈsembə] detsember
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] haigla
classmate [ˈklɑːsmeɪt] klassikaaslane
talk [tɔːk] kõnelema, vestlema
parents [ˈpeərənts] vanemad
housework [ˈhauswɜːk] kodused maja-
pidamistööd
dust [dʌst] tolmust puhastama; tolm
furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] mööbel
bake [beɪk] küpsetama
pie [paɪ] pirukas
supper [ˈsʌpə] õhtusöök
all of us meie kõik

Lesson 15

clever [ˈklevə] tark
walk [wɔːk] jalutama; jalutuskäik
hour [ˈaʊə] tund
wait [weɪt] (for) ootama
until [ʌnˈtɪl] kuni
ready [ˈredi] valmis
afternoon [ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] õhtupoolik
mouth [maʊθ] suu

in front of [frʌnt] ees
laugh [lɑ:f] naerma
why [wai] miks
he walked for an hour ta jalutas
tund aega

Lesson 16

snowflake ['snoufleik] lumehelves
soft [sɒft] pehme
lie [lai] lamama, lebama
bush [buʃ] põõsas
sight [sait] vaatepilt, vaade

What a pretty sight! Milline tore
vaatepilt!

Lesson 17

dark [dɑ:k] pime
hotel [hou'tel] hotell, vōrastemaja
candle ['kændl] küünal
go out kustuma
before enne kui
undress [ʌn'dres] lahti riietuma
pillow ['pilou] padi
strange [streindʒ] imelik
push [puʃ] lükkama, tõukama
same [seim] sama
or [ɔ:] ehk; või

come, came [keim]
take, took [tuk]
go, went [went]
say, said [sed]
fall, fell [fel]

in the dark pimedas
say good-night head ööd ütlemä
go to bed magama heitma

Joe [dʒou]

Lesson 18

letter ['letə] kiri
well [wel] terve
catch up ['kætsʃʌp] ebareeglip. järele
jõudma

basketball ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l] korvpall
hammer ['hæmə] haamer
nail [neil] nael
saw [sɔ:] saag
tool [tu:l] tööriist
sewing-machine ['souɪnməʃi:n]
shelf [ʃelf], riul *mitm.* shelves [ʃelvz]
ruler ['ru:lə] joonlaud
apron ['eiprən] põll

get, got [gət]
write, wrote [raut]
begin, began [bi'gæn]
make, made [meid]

Lesson 19

monkey ['mʌŋki] ahv
cage [keidʒ] puur
Zoo [zu:] loomaaed
die [dai] surema
director [di'rektə] direktor
place [pleis] koht; asetama, paigu-
tama
put on (selga, jalga või pähe)
panema
skin nahk
climb [klaɪm] ronima
high [hai] kõrgele, kõrgel; kõrge
lion ['laɪən] lõvi

put, put [put]
hear, heard [hærd]

made them laugh pani nad naerma
What shall we do? Mida me peame
tegeme?

take the place aset täitma
up and down üles-alla

Smith [smiθ]

Lesson 20

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] sünnipäev
may [meɪ] tohin, tohid jne.
sugar ['ʃugə] suhkur
shop [ʃɒp] kauplus

buy [bai], bought [bɔ:t] ostma
need [ni:d] vajama
egg [eg] muna
everything ['evriθiŋ] kõik, iga asi
time [taim] aeg

in the market turul

Lesson 21

bottle ['bɒtl] pudel

Lesson 22

pour [pɔ:] valama, kallama
carrot ['kærət] porgand
top [tɒp] latv, tipp
tops pealsed
forget [fə'get] *ebareeglip.* unustama
grow [grou] *ebareeglip.* kasvama
leaf [li:f] leht *mitm.* leaves [li:vz]

from time to time aeg-ajalt
look nice ilus välja nägema

Lesson 23

tired ['taiəd] väsinud
whole [houl] terve, kogu
yard [jɑ:d] õu
needle ['ni:dl] nõel
sew [sou] *ebareeglip.* õmblema

Lesson 24

labyrinth ['læbirinθ] labürint
plan [plæn] plaan; plaanima
study ['stadi] uurima, õppima
decide [di'said] otsustama
about [ə'baʊt] ringi
people ['pi:pl] inimesed
way [wei] tee
guide [gaid] teejuht
follow ['fɒlou] järgnema
pass [pa:s] mööduma
angry ['æŋgri] (*with*) pahane
show [ʃou] näitama

meet, met [met]
can, could [kud]

come to see vaatama tulema
the way out väljapääs

Harris ['hæris]

Lesson 25

merry ['meri] lõbus, rõõmus
merrily ['merili] lõbusalt, rõõmsalt
through [θru:] (millegi) läbi, kaudu

all through April kogu aprillikuu läbi

Lesson 26

ugly ['ʌgli] inetu
duckling ['dʌkliŋ] pardipoeg
goose [gu:s] hani *mitm.* geese ['gi:s]
quite [kwait] päris
proud [praʊd] (*of*) uhke
like [laik] nagu
August ['ɔ:ɡəst] august
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] õnnetu
across [ə'krɒs] (millestki) üle
hungry [hʌŋgri] nälgjane

beat, beat [bi:t]
run, ran [ræn]
swim, swam [swæm]
see, saw [so:]
give, gave [geiv]

one of the ducklings üks pardipoega-
dest

look like välja nägema nagu
at night öösel

Lesson 27

good-bye [ɡud'bai] hüvasti
fly [flai], flew [flu:] lendama
happy ['hæpi] õnnelik
lonely ['ləunli] üksildane
beautiful ['bj:ʊtɪf(u)l] ilus, kaunis
shore [ʃɔ:] kallas
throw [θrou] *ebareeglip.* viskama,
heitma
piece [pi:s] tükk
think [θiŋk], thought [θɔ:t] mõtlema
swan [swɒn] luik

those [ðouz] nood, need seal (*ains.*
that)

these [ði:z] need (*ains.* this)

say good-bye hüvasti jätma

Lesson 28

June [dʒu:n] juuni

newspaper ['nju:speipə] ajaleht

park [pa:k] park

free [fri:] vaba, prii, maksuvaba

ticket ['tikit] pilet

reader ['ri:də] lugeja

Negro ['ni:grou] neeger; neegri-

merry-go-round ['merigo(u)raund]
karussell

ride [raid] *ebareeglip.* ratsutama, (sõi-
dukiga) sõitma

dress [dres] kleit; riietuma

shirt [ʃə:t] särk

shoe [ʃu:] king

cry [krai] nutma

read [ri:d], read [red]

Rodgers ['rɒdʒəz]

Lesson 29

foreign ['fərin] võõras

land [lænd] maa

friendship ['frendʃip] sõprus

join [dʒɔin] ühendama; ühinema

childhood ['tʃaɪldhud] lapsepõlv

let [let] *ebareeglip.* laskma

join hands üksteisel kätest kinni
võtma

let us be olgem.

A

a [ei] (rõhuta [ə] *umbmäärane artikkel*)

about [ə'baʊt] (millegi) kohta, mil-
lestki; 24 ringi

absent [ˈæbs(ə)nt] puuduv

be absent puuduma

across [ə'krɒs] 26 üle

adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv] omadussõna

affirmative [ə'fɜːmətɪv] jaatav

afraid [ə'freɪd] 8

be afraid (of) kartma

after [ˈɑːftə] pärast

afternoon [ˈɑːftə'nʊn] 15 õhtupoolik

again [ə'geɪn] uuesti

ago [ə'ɡəʊ] 10 (teatud aeg) tagasi
a year ago aasta tagasi

all [ɔːl] kõik, kogu

all day kogu päev

all of us 14 meie kõik

alone [ə'ləʊn] üksinda

already [ɔːlredi] 2 juba

always [ˈɔːlwiːz] 6 alati

an [æn] (rõhuta [ən]) *umbmäärane artikkel täishäälikuga algava sõna ees*

and [ænd] (rõhuta [ænd]) ja

angry [ˈæŋɡri] (with) 24 pahane,
vihane (kellelegi)

animal [ˈæniməl] 5 loom

answer [ˈɑːnsə] vastama; vastus

apple [ˈæpl] õun

apple-tree [ˈæpltri:] õunapu

April [ˈeɪprɪl] 8 aprill

apron [ˈeɪprən] 18 põll

are [ɑː] oled, oleme, olete, (nad) on

ask [ɑːsk] 12 küsima; paluma

at [æt] (rõhuta [ət]) -s (*seesütlev*),
-l (*alalütl.*), -juures

August [ˈɔːɡəst] 26 august (kuu)

aunt [ɑːnt] tädi

autumn [ˈɔːtəm] 5 sügis

away [ə'wei] 12 ära

B

back [bæk] tagasi

bad [bæd] paha, halb

bag [bæg] kott, kandekott, koolikott

bag of gold 13 kullakott

bake [beɪk] 14 küpsetama; küpsema

ball [bɔːl] pall

bark [bɑːk] haukuma

basket [ˈbɑːskɪt] 8 korv

basketball [ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl] 18 korvpall

be [bi:], was [wɒz], were [wə:]
olema

beat, beat [bi:t] 26 lööma

beautiful [ˈbjʊ:tɪf(u)] 27 ilus

because [bi'kɔːz] 5 sest et

bed [bed] voodi

go to bed 17 magama heitma

before [bɪ'fɔː] 1 enne; 17 enne kui

began [bɪ'gæn] vt. begin

begin [bɪ'ɡɪn], began [bɪ'gæn] 1 al-
gama, alustama

behind [bɪ'hænd] taga; taha

bell [bel] kelluke, kõlisti

berry [ˈberi] 3 mari, *mitm. berries*
[berɪz]

best [best] parim; kõige paremini

big [bɪɡ] suur

bike [baɪk] jalgratas

birch (-tree) [ˈbɜːtʃ(tri:)] 3 kask

bird [bɜːd] lind

birthday [ˈbɜːθdeɪ] 20 sünnipäev

black [blæk] must

blackboard [ˈblækbɔːd] tahvel

blank [blæŋk] lünk

blue [blu:] sinine
 bone [boun] kont
 book [buk] raamat
 bottle ['bɔtl] 21 pudel
 box [bɒks] karp, kast
 bought [bɔ:t] 20 *vt.* buy
 boy [bɔi] poiss
 bread [bred] leib
 bread-and-butter ['bredən(d)'bʌtə]
 1 võileib
 break [breik] vaheaeg
 breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikuine
 have breakfast einetama
 bring [brɪŋ] *ebareeglip.* tooma
 brother ['brʌðə] vend
 brown [braun] pruun
 brush [brʌʃ] hari; harjama, puhas-
 tama
 build [bild] 5 *ebareegl.* ehitama
 burn [bɜ:n] 4 põlema; põletama
 bus [bʌs] buss
 bush [buʃ] 16. põõsas
 bus-stop ['bʌstɒp] bussipeatus
 but [bʌt] (*rõhuta* [bət]), kuid, aga
 butter ['bʌtə] 1 või
 buy [bai], bought [bɔ:t] 20 ostma
 by [bai] kaudu; juures; -ga (*kaasa-
 ütl.*)
 by bus bussiga

C

cage [keɪdʒ] 19 puur
 cake [keɪk] tort, kook
 call [kɔ:l] hüüdma, kutsuma
 came [keɪm] 17 *vt.* come
 camp [kæmp] 10 laager, leer
 can [kæn] (*rõhuta* [kən]), could [kʊd]
 saan, saad *jne.*; võin, võid *jne.*;
 oskan, oskad *jne.*; sain, võisin, os-
 kasin *jne.*
 candle ['kændl] 17 küünel
 cannot ['kænət] ei saa, ei või, ei
 oska
 cap [kæp] müts
 captain ['kæptɪn] 12 kapten
 car [kɑ:] (*sõidu*)auto
 carrot ['kærət] 22 porgand
 cat [kæt] kass.

catch up ['kætʃ 'ʌp] 18 järelle jõudma
 centimetre ['sentimi:tə] 10 sentimee-
 ter
 chair [tʃeə] tool
 change [tʃeɪndʒ] muutma; muutuma
 chess [tʃes] male
 child [tʃaɪld] laps, *mitm.* children
 ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]
 childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] 29 lapsepõlv
 chirp [tʃɜ:p] sirtsatus, sirts; sirtsuma
 class [kla:s] klass
 classmate ['kla:smeɪt] 14 klassivend,
 klassiõde
 classroom ['kla:srum] klass(iruum)
 clean [kli:n] 12 puhastama; puhas
 clever ['klevə] 15 tark
 climb [klaɪm] 19 ronima
 clock [klɒk] seinä-, lauakell
 clothes [klou(ð)z] 7 riided, rõivad
 cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs] pilvitu
 club [klʌb] 6 klubi
 coat [kəʊt] 8 kuub
 coffee ['kɒfi] kohv
 cold [kəʊld] külm
 collective farmer [kə'lektɪv 'fɑ:mə]
 kolhoosnik
 colour ['kɔlə] värv
 comb [kəʊm] kamm; kammima
 come [kʌm], came [keɪm] 17 tulema
 come to see 24 vaatama tulema
 cook [kʊk] kokk; keetma
 copy-book ['kɒpɪbʊk] vihik
 corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] 2 koridor
 could [kʊd] 24 *vt.* can
 country ['kʌntri] maa, *mitm.* count-
 ries
 in the country maal
 cow [kaʊ] lehm
 cry [kraɪ] 28 hüüdma, nutma; hüüe,
 karjatus
 cuckoo ['kuku:] kõgu
 cup [kʌp] tass
 cut [kʌt] 9 *ebareeglip.* lõikama

D

dance [daɪns] 9 tantsima; tants
 dark [dɑ:k] 17 tume, pime

in the dark 17 pimedas
 daughter ['dɔ:tə] 7 tütar
 day [deɪ] päev
 all day kogu päev
 in a few days 22 mõne päevaga
 dear [diə] kallis, armas
 December [di'sembə] 14 detsember
 decide [di'said] 24 otsustama
 decorate ['dekəreɪt] 9 kaunistama, dekoreerima
 deep [di:p] 7 sügav
 demonstration [demə'nstreɪʃn] 9 demonstratsioon
 desk [desk] koolilaud, kirjutuslaud
 deskmate ['deskmeɪt] 2 pinginaaber
 die [daɪ] 19 surema
 dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrʊm] 13 söögituba
 dinner ['dɪnə] lõuna
 have dinner lõunatama
 director [di'rektə] 19 direktor, juhataja
 dish [dɪʃ] vaagen, roog
 do [du:], did [dɪd] tegema
 dog [dɒg] koer
 door [dɔ:] uks
 dress [dres] 28 kleit; riietuma; riietama
 drink [drɪŋk] *ebareeglip.* jooma
 dry [draɪ] kuivama; kuivatama; kuiv
 duck [dʌk] part
 duckling ['dʌklɪŋ] 26 pardipoeg
 dust [dʌst] 14 tolm; puhastama (tolmust)
 duty ['dju:ti] kohus, kohustus
 on duty kohuste täitmisel
 Who is on duty? Kes on korrapidaja?

E

each [i:tʃ] iga (*teatud hulgest*)
 eat [i:t] sööma
 egg [eg] 20 muna
 eight [eɪt] kaheksa
 eighteen ['eɪ'ti:n] kaheksateist(kümmend)

eighteenth ['eɪ'ti:nθ] kaheksateistkümnes
 eightieth ['eɪti:θ] 1 kaheksakümnes
 eighty ['eɪti] kaheksakümmend
 eleven [ɪ'levn] üksteist(kümmend)
 eleventh [ɪ'levnθ] üheteistkümmes
 end [end] 2 lõpp; lõppema
 England ['ɪŋglənd] Inglismaa
 English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] inglise keel; inglise
 E.S.S.R. ['i:es es'ɑ:] ENSV
 Estonian [es'təʊniən] eesti keel; eesti
 evening ['i:vnɪŋ] õhtu
 every ['evri] iga
 everything ['evriθɪŋ] 20 kõik, iga asi
 everywhere ['evriwɛə] 5 kõikjal
 exercise ['eksəsaɪz] harjutus
 explain [ɪks'pleɪn] 13 selgitama

F

face [feɪs] nägu
 factory ['fæktəri] vabrik
 fall [fɔ:l], fell [fel] 7 kukkuma, langetama
 family ['fæmɪli] perekond
 far [fɑ:] kaugel, kaugele
 farm [fɑ:m] 4 farm, talu
 farmer ['fɑ:mə] 4 farmer, talunik
 fast [fɑ:st] 5 kiiresti
 father ['fɑ:ðə] isa
 February ['februəri] 8 veebruar
 fell [fel] 17 *vt.* fall
 few [fju:] vähe
 a few mõned vähesed
 field [fi:ld] 3 põld
 fifth [fɪfθ] viies
 fifteen ['fɪf'ti:n] viisteist(kümmend)
 fifteenth ['fɪf'ti:nθ] viieteistkümmes
 fiftieth ['fɪfti:θ] 1 viiekümnes
 fifty ['fɪftɪ] viiskümmend
 fill [fɪl] täitma
 find [faɪnd] 8 *ebareeglip.* leidma
 finish ['fɪniʃ] lõpetama
 fire ['faɪə] 4 tuli; tulekahju
 firewood ['faɪəwʊd] põletispuud
 first [fɜ:st] esimene
 fish [fɪʃ] *mitm.* fish kala
 go fishing 3 kalal käima

fishing-rod [ˈfi:ʃɪnrəd] 11 õngeritv
 Fitzwarren [ˈfɪtswərɪn] 12
 five [faɪv] viis
 flag [flæg] lipp
 flew [flu:] 27 vt. fly
 floor [flɔ:] 6 põrand; (maja)korrus
 flower [ˈflaʊə] lill
 flower-bed [ˈflaʊəbed] lillepeenar
 fly [flaɪ], flew [flu:] 27 lendama
 follow [ˈfɒləʊ] 24 järgnema
 food [fu:d] 12 toit
 foot [fʊt] jalg, *mitm.* feet [fi:t]
 on foot jalgsi
 football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] jalgpall
 for [fɔ:] (*rõhuta* [fə]) 6 jaoks, -ks;
 12 eest
 for Saturday 6 laupäevaks
 foreign [ˈfɔ:ɪn] 29 võõras
 forest [ˈfɔ:ɪst] 4 mets
 forget [fəˈɡet] 22 *ebareeglip.* unustama
 fortieth [ˈfɔ:tiθ] 1 neljakümnes
 forty [ˈfɔ:ti] nelikümmend
 four [ˈfɔ:] neli
 fourteen [ˈfɔ:ˈti:n] neliteist(kümmend)
 fourteenth [ˈfɔ:ˈti:nθ] neljateistkümmes
 fox [fɒks] rebane
 free [fri:] 28 vaba
 Friday [ˈfraɪdi] reede
 friend [frend] sõber
 friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] 29 sõprus
 from [frəm] (*rõhuta* [frəm]) -st; -lt;
 juurest
 from ... to -st ... -ni; -lt ... -ni
 front [frʌnt] 15 esikülg
 in front of [ɪnˈfrʌnt əv] ees
 furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] 14 mööbel
 Future [ˈfju:tʃə] Indefinite [ɪnˈdefɪ-
 nit] lihttulevik

G

game [geɪm] 1 mäng
 garden [ˈɡɑ:dn] aed
 gate [geɪt] värav
 gave [geɪv] 26 vt. give
 geese [gi:s] 26 haned, vt. goose

get [get], got [gɒt] 12 saama
 get up tõusma
 get off 5 maha minema
 girl [gɜ:l] tütarlaps; tüdruk
 give [gɪv], gave [geɪv] andma
 glad [glæd] 13 rõõmus
 I am glad mul on heameel
 globe [gləʊb] gloobus
 go [ɡəʊ], went [went] minema; käi-
 ma
 go out 17 kustuma (tule, küün-
 la jne. kohta)
 go to school koolis käima
 gold [ɡəʊld] 13 kuld
 good [ɡʊd] hea
 good-bye [ɡʊdˈbaɪ] 27 hüvasti
 say good-bye hüvasti jätma
 goose [ɡu:s] 26 hani, *mitm.* geese
 [gi:s]
 got [gɒt] 18 vt. get
 grass [ɡrɑ:s] rohi
 green [ɡri:n] roheline
 greet [ɡri:t] 7 tervitama
 grow [ɡrəʊ] 22 *ebareeglip.* kasvama
 guide [ɡaɪd] 24 (tee)juht
 gun [ɡʌn] püss

H

hair [heə] juuksed
 hall [hɔ:l] 6 saal
 hallo [hæˈləʊ] halloo! tere!
 hammer [ˈhæmə] 18 haamer, vasar
 hand [hænd] käsi
 happy [ˈhæpi] 27 õnnelik
 hard [hɑ:d] 7 kõva; kõvasti
 Harris [ˈhæris] 24
 has [hæz] (tal) on
 hat [hæt] kaabu, kübar
 have [hæv] omama
 I have mul on
 hay [hei] hein
 he [hi:] (*rõhuta* [hi]) tema (*mees-
 soost*)
 hear [hiə], heard [hɜ:d] 19 kuulma
 heard [hɜ:d] 19 vt. hear
 help [help] aitama; abi
 hen [hen] kana

her [hə:] (rõhuta [hə]) teda; temale (naissoost); tema (oma), oma (naissoost)

here [hiə] siin

high [hai] 19 kõrgel, kõrgele; kõrge

hill [hil] 7 künegas

him [him] teda; temale (meessoost)

his [hiz] tema (oma), oma (meessoost)

holiday ['hɒlɪd(e)i] 1 püha

sommer holidays 1 suvine vaheaeg

home [houm] kodu; koju

at home kodus

homework ['houmwə:k] 6 kodused ülesanded

I do my homework ma teen oma koduseid ülesandeid

horse [hɔ:s] 4 hobune

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] 14 haigla

hostel ['hɒstl] internaat

hotel [hou'tel] 17 hotell, võõraste-maja

hour ['aʊə] 15 tund

house [haus] maja, *mitm.* houses ['hauzɪz]

housework ['hauswə:k] 14 majapidamistöö

how [hau] kui; kuidas

hundred ['hʌndrɪd] sada

hundredth ['hʌndrɪdθ] 1 sajas

hungry ['hʌŋgri] 26 näljane

hut [hʌt] onn, hurtsik

I

I [ai] mina

ill [ɪl] 10 haige

in [ɪn] sees, -s (seesütl.); sisse-, -sse (*sisseütl.*)

Indian ['ɪndiən] india

ink [ɪŋk] tint

inkpot ['ɪŋkpɒt] tindipott

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] huvitav

interrogative [ɪntə'rɒgətɪv] küsiv

into ['ɪntu:] (rõhuta [ɪntə, ɪntu]) sisse-, -sse (*sisseütl.*)

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] 13 (külla) kutsuma

its [ɪts] tema (oma), oma (*asjade ja loomade kohta*)

is [ɪz] (ta) on

J

January ['dʒænjuəri] 7 jaanuar

jam [dʒæm] keedis, džemm

Joe [dʒou] 17

John [dʒɒn] 4

join [dʒɔɪn] 29 ühinema; ühendama

join hands üksteisel kätest kinni võtma

July [dʒu'laɪ] 11 juuli (kuu)

jump [dʒʌmp] hüppama, kargama

June [dʒu:n] 28 juuni

K

kid [kɪd] kitsetall

kill [kɪl] 12 tapma

king [kɪŋ] 13 kuningas

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] köök

kite [kaɪt] tuulelohe

knife [naɪf] nuga, *mitm.* knives [naɪvz]

know [nou] *ebareeglip.* teadma

L

labyrinth ['læbɪrɪnθ] 24 labürint

lake [leɪk] 3 järv

lamp [læmp] lamp

land [lænd] 29 maa

last [lɑ:st] viimane; 10 mõõdunud at last lõpuks

laugh [lɑ:f] 15 naerma

lay [leɪ] *ebareeglip.* panema

lay the table lauda katma

leaf [li:f] 22 leht, *mitm.* leaves

learn [lɜ:n] õppima

leave [li:v] jätma, lahkuma (kusa-gilt)

lesson ['lesn] õppetund

let [let] 29 laskma

let us be olgem

letter ['letə] 9 (kirja)täht; 18 kiri

library ['laɪbrəri] 2 raamatukogu

lie [lai] 16 *ebareeglip.* lamama, le-
bama
like [laik] armastama
I like that book mulle meeldib see
raamat
like [laik] 26 nagu
line [lain] joon
lion [ˈlaɪən] 19 lõvi
little [ˈlɪtl] väike
live [liv] elama
long live 9 elagu
lock [lɒk] lukk
London [ˈlʌndən] 2 London
lonely [ˈləʊnli] 27 üksildane
long [lɒŋ] 1 pikk; kaua
long live elagu
look [lʊk] (at) (midagi) vaatama
look for 8 otsima
look like 26 välja nägema nagu
look nice 22 kena välja nägema
loud [laʊd] kõvasti, valjusti
lunch [ˈlʌntʃ] 1 keskpäeva-eine
lunchroom [ˈlʌntʃrʊm] 1 einelaud

M

made [meɪd] 18 *vt.* make
made them laugh 19 pani nad
naerma
make [meɪk], made [meɪd] 18 tegema
man [mæn] mees, *mitm.* men [men]
many [ˈmeni] palju
how many kui palju
map [mæp] maakaart
March [mɑːtʃ] 8 märts
market [ˈmɑːkɪt] turg
in the market turul
match [mætʃ] võistlus, kohtumine,
matš
May [meɪ] mai (kuu)
may [meɪ] 20 tohin, tohid *jne.*
me [mi:] mind; mulle
meet [mi:t], met [met] kohtuma
men [men] *mitmus sõnast man*
merrily [ˈmerɪli] 25 rõõmsalt
merry [ˈmeri] 25 rõõmus
merry-go-round [ˈmerɪɡoraʊnd] 28 ka-
russell

met [met] 24 *vt.* meet
metre [ˈmi:tə] meeter
milk [mɪlk] piim; 7 lüpsma
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] minut
mister [ˈmɪstə] 12 härra
model [ˈmɒdl] eeskuju, näidis
Monday [ˈmʌndi] esmaspäev
monkey [ˈmʌŋki] 19 ahv
month [mʌnθ] 11 kuu (aeg)
morning [ˈmɔːnɪŋ] hommik
mother [ˈmʌðə] ema
mouth [maʊθ] 15 suu
Mr. = mister 12 härra
much [mʌtʃ] palju
very much väga
must [mʌst] (*rõhuta* [mæst]) pean,
pead *jne.*
my [maɪ] minu (oma)

N

nail [neɪl] 18 nael
name [neɪm] nimi
near [nɪə] lähedal
nearer [ˈnɪərə] 4 lähemal, lähemale
nearer and nearer ikka lähemale
necessary [ˈnesəs(ə)ri] vajalik
need [ni:d] 20 vajama
needle [ˈniːdl] 23 nõel
negative [ˈnegətɪv] eitav
Negro [ˈniːgrəʊ] 28 neeger; neegri-,
neeger-
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] 11 naaber
nest [nest] pesa
net [net] võrk
new [nju:] uus
newspaper [ˈnjuːspeɪpə] 28 ajaleht
next [nekst] 6 järgmine
nice [naɪs] kena, ilus
night [naɪt] 4 öö
all night 5 kogu öö
at night 26 öösel
say good night 17 head ööd ütleva
nine [naɪn] üheksa
nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈtiːn] üheksateist(küm-
mend)
nineteenth [ˈnaɪnˈtiːnθ] 1 üheksateist-
kümnes

ninetieth [ˈnaintiθ] 1 üheksakümnes
 ninety [ˈnainti] üheksakümmend
 ninth [nainθ] 1 üheksas
 no [nəʊ] ei, mitte
 nobody [ˈnəʊbədi] ei keegi
 noise [nɔɪz] 4 müra, lärm, kära
 nose [nəʊz] nina
 not [nɒt] ei, mitte
 nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] ei midagi
 noun [naʊn] nimisõna
 November [nəʊˈvembə] 9 november
 now [naʊ] nüüd
 number [ˈnʌmbə] 2 number
 nut [nʌt] pähkel

O

October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] 6 oktoober
 of [ɒv] (rõhuta [ɒv]) 2 eessõna omas-
 tava käände väljendamiseks
 off [ɒ(ɪ)f] 5 ära, eemale; -lt, pealt;
 -st
 often [ˈɒ(ɪ)fn] sageli
 old [əʊld] vana
 Oliver [ˈɒlɪvə] 2
 on [ɒn] peal, peale; -l, le; edasi
 one [wʌn] üks
 one of the ducklings 26 üks pardi-
 poegadest
 only [ˈəʊnli] ainult
 open [ˈəʊpn] avama; avatud; lahti,
 lahtine
 opposite [ɒpəzɪt] vastand; vastas
 or [ɔː] 17 või, ehk
 order [ˈɔːdə] 6 kord
 put in order 6 korrastama
 put the classroom in order 6 klassi
 korrastama
 other [ˈʌðə] 4 teine, muu
 our [ˈaʊə] meie (oma)
 out [aʊt] välja, väljas
 out of välja
 over [ˈəʊvə] möödas; üle, kohal

P

page [peɪdʒ] 2 lehekülg
 parents [ˈpæərənts] 14 (lapse)vane-
 mad

park [pɑːk] 28 park
 part [pɑːt] 9 osa
 take part 9 osa võtma
 party [ˈpɑːti] 9 peoõhtu
 pass [pɑːs] 24 mööduma
 past [pɑːst] 10 minevik
 Past Continuous [ˈpɑːst kənˈtɪnjuəs]
 kestev minevik
 Past Indefinite [ˈpɑːst ɪnˈdefɪnɪt]
 lihtminevik
 pat [pæt] patsutama
 peel [piːl] koorima
 pen [pen] sulg
 pencil [ˈpens(i)l] pliiats
 pencil-box [ˈpens(i)lbɒks] pinal
 people [ˈpiːpl] 24 inimesed; rahvas
 person [ˈpɜːsn] isik, pööre
 piano [ˈpjænəʊ] 9 klaver, pianino
 pick [pɪk] 3 korjama, noppima
 picture [ˈpɪktʃə] pilt
 in the picture pildil
 pie [paɪ] 14 pirukas
 piece [piːs] 27 tükk
 pig [pɪg] siga
 pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] 17 padi
 pioneer [paɪˈniə] pioneer
 pipe [paɪp] piip
 place [pleɪs] 19 koht; asetama, pa-
 nema
 in place of asemel
 take the place of 19 aset täitma
 plan [plæn] 24 kava, plaan; plaanima,
 plaanitsema, kavatsema
 plant [plɑːnt] istutama; taim
 plate [pleɪt] taldrik
 play [pleɪ] mängima
 please [pliːz] palun
 plenty [ˈplenti] (of) 11 rohkesti, palju
 plural [ˈpluərəl] mitmus
 poor [puə] vaene
 pot [pɒt] pada, pott
 potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] 21 kartul, *mitm.*
 potatoes
 pour [pɔː] 22 valama, kallama
 present [ˈpreznt] 10 olevik; kohalolev
 Present Continuous [ˈpreznt
 kənˈtɪnjuəs] kestev olevik

Present Indefinite [ˈpreznt inˈdefinit]
lihtolevik
pretty [ˈpɹɪti] 7 kena, kaunis, nägus
pronoun [ˈprəunaun] asesõna
proud [praʊd] (of) 26 uhke (kellelegi, millelegi)
pupil [ˈpju:p(i)l] õpilane
push [puʃ] 17 tõukama, lükkama
put [put], **put** [put] 19 panema
put on (selga, jalga, kätte, pähe)
panema

Q

question [ˈkwɛstʃn] küsimus
quite [kwaɪt] 26 päris, üsna

R

rain [reɪn] 5 vihm; (vihma) sadama
it begins to rain 5 vihma hakkab sadama
ran [ræn] -26 *vt.* run
rat [ræt] 12 rott
reach [ri:tʃ] 13 jõudma
we reached the schoolhouse me jõudsime koolimajja
read [ri:d], **read** [red] 28 lugema
reader [ˈri:də] 28 lugeja
ready [ˈredi] 15 valmis
receive [riˈsi:v] 13 vastu võtma
red [red] punane
rest [rest] puhkama; puhkus
we had a good rest me puhkasime hästi
revolution [revəˈlu:ʃ(ə)n] 9 revolutsioon
rhyme [raɪm] värss, riim
rich [rɪtʃ] rikas
ride [raɪd] 28 *ebareeglip.* sõitma, ratsutama
ring [rɪŋ] 1 *ebareeglip.* helisema; helistama
river [ˈrɪvə] 3 jõgi
Rodgers [ˈrɒdʒəz] 28
roof [ru:f] 4 katus
room [ru:(i)m] tuba, ruum
rose [rouz] roos
ruler [ˈru:lə] 18 joonlaud

run [rʌn], **ran** [ræn] jooksmata
runner [ˈrʌnə] jooksjä
Russian [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n] vene keel; vene

S

said [sed] 17 *vt.* say
sail [seɪl] 12 puri; purjetama; (laeva kohta) sõitma
same [seɪm] 17 sama
Saturday [ˈsætədi] laupäev
saw [sɔ:] 18 saag
saw [sɔ:] 26 *vt.* see
say [seɪ], **said** [sed] ütlemata
he says [sez] ta ütleb
school [sku:l] kool
at school koolis
to school kooli
sea [si:] 10 meri
seat [si:t] iste, istekoht
second [ˈsek(ə)nd] 1 teine
see [si:], **saw** [sɔ:] 26 nägema
sell [sel] *ebareeglip.* müüma
sentence [ˈsent(ə)ns] lause
September [səpˈtɛmbə] 2 september
seven [ˈsevɪn] seitse
seventeen [ˈsevnti:n] seitseteist(küm-mend)
seventeenth [ˈsevnti:nθ] 1 seitsmeteistkümmes
seventieth [ˈsevntiiθ] 1 seitsmekümmes
seventy [ˈsevnti] seitsekümmend
sew [sou] 23 *ebareeglip.* õmblema
sewing-machine [ˈsouɪŋməʃɪn] 18 õmblusmasin
shall [ʃæl] (*rõhuta* [ʃ(ə)l]) 6 *abitegusõna* tuleviku moodustamisel
she [ʃi:] (*rõhuta* [ʃi]) tema (*naissoost*)
shelf [ʃelf] 18 riium, *mitm.* shelve [ʃelvz]
shine [ʃaɪn] *ebareeglip.* paistata (päikese kohta), särama
ship [ʃɪp] laev
shirt [ʃɜ:t] 28 särk
shoe [ʃu:] 28 king
shop [ʃɒp] 20 pood, kauplus
shore [ʃɔ:] 27 kallas

short [ʃɔɪt] 1 lühike
 show [ʃəʊ] 24 *ebareeglip.* näitama
 shut [ʃʌt] *ebareeglip.* sulgema; suletud
 sight [saɪt] 16 vaatepilt, vaade
 sing [sɪŋ] *ebareeglip.* laulma
 singular ['sɪŋɡjələ] ainsus
 sister ['sɪstə] õde
 sit [sɪt] *ebareeglip.* istuma
 sit down ['sɪt 'daʊn] istet võtma; istuma
 six [sɪks] kuus
 sixteen ['sɪks'tiːn] kuusteist(kümmend)
 sixteenth ['sɪks'tiːnθ] 1 kuueteistkümnes
 sixtieth ['sɪks'tiːθ] 1 kuuekümmes
 sixth [sɪksθ] 1 kuues
 sixty ['sɪksti] kuuskümmend
 skate [skeɪt] uisutama
 skater ['skeɪtə] uisutaja
 skates [skeɪts] uisud
 skating ['skeɪtɪŋ] uisutamine
 skating-rink ['skeɪtɪŋrɪŋk] liuväli, uisutee
 ski [skiː] suusatama; suusk
 skier ['ski(:)ə] suusataja
 skiing ['skiɪŋ] suusatamine
 skin [skɪn] 19 nahk
 sky [skai] taevas
 sleep [sli:p] *ebareeglip.* magama
 slogan ['sləʊɡən] 9 loosung
 Smith [smiθ] 19
 smoke [sməʊk] 5 suits; suitsema; suitsetama
 snake [sneɪk] nõeluss
 snow [snoʊ] lumi; lund sadama
 snow-flake ['snəʊfleɪk] 16 lumehelves, lumekübe
 so [soʊ] nii
 sock [sɒk] sokk
 sofa ['soʊfə] diivan
 soft [sɔft] 16 pehme
 some [səʊm] (*rõhuta* [səʊm]) mõni, mõned, teatav hulk
 some snow lund
 sometimes ['səʊmtaɪmz] mõnikord
 son [sən] 11 poeg

song [sɔŋ] laul
 soon [su:n] 12 varsti
 Soviet ['soʊvjet] nõukogude
 speak [spi:k] *ebareeglip.* rääkima
 sport [spɔ:t] sport
 sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] sportlane, *mitm.* sportsmen ['spɔ:tsmən]
 spring [sprɪŋ] kevad
 stamp [stæmp] kirjamark
 stand [stænd] *ebareeglip.* seisma
 stand up ['stænd 'ʌp] püsti tõusma
 stick [stɪk] kepp
 stone [stəʊn] kivi
 stop [stɒp] peatama; peatuma; peatus
 story ['stɔ:ri] 2 jutt, lugu
 stove [stəʊv] ahi
 strange [streɪndʒ] 17 imelik
 strawberry. ['strɔ:b(ə)ri] 8 maasikas
 street [stri:t] tänav
 study ['stʌdi] 24 õppima; uurima
 sugar ['ʃʊɡə] 20 suhkur
 summer ['sʌmə] suvi
 sun [sʌn] päike
 Sunday ['sʌndi] pühapäev
 supper ['sʌpə] 14 õhtusöök
 surprised [sə'praɪzd] 7 üllatunud
 swam [swæm] 26 *vt.* swim
 swan [swɒn] 27 luik
 sweep [swi:p] 6 *ebareeglip.* pühkima
 swim [swɪm], swam [swæm] 3 ujuma

T

table ['teɪbl] laud; tabel
 take [teɪk], took [tu:k] võtma
 talk [tɔ:k] 14 vestlema, juttu ajama
 tall [tɔ:l] 10 (kasvult) kõrge
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] õpetaja
 tell [tel] 2 *ebareeglip.* ütleva, rääkima, jutustama
 ten [ten] kümme
 tenth [tenθ] 1 kümnes
 tent [tent] telk
 thank [θæŋk] 8 tänama
 that [ðæt] too, see seal; *mitm.* those [ðəʊz]
 that [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðæt]) mis, kes
 that [ðæt] (*rõhuta* [ðæt]) et

the [ði:] (rõhuta [ðə, ði]) *määrav*
artikkel
 their [ðeə] nende (oma)
 them [ðem] (rõhuta [ðəm]) neid; neile
 then [ðen] siis
 there [ðeə] seal
 these [ði:z] 27 *vt.* this
 they [ðei] nemad
 thick [θik] paks
 thin [θin] õhuke
 thing [θiŋ] 1 asi, ese
 think [θiŋk], thought [θɔ:t] 27 mõt-
 lema
 third [θə:d] 1 kolmas
 thirteen [θə:'ti:n] kolmteist(küm-
 mend)
 thirteenth [θə:'ti:nθ] 1 kolmeteist-
 kümnes
 thirtieth [θə:'ti:θ] 1 kolmekümnes
 thirty [θə:'ti] kolmkümmend
 this [ðis] see, *mitm.* these [ði:z] need
 those [ðəʊs] 27 *vt.* that
 three [θri:] kolm
 thought [θɔ:t] 27 *vt.* think
 through [θru:] 25 läbi, kaudu
 all through April 25 terve aprilli-
 kuu läbi
 throw [θrou] 27 *ebareeglip.* viskama
 Thursday ['θə:zdi] neljapäev
 ticket ['tikit] 28 pilet
 Tilda ['tildə] 7
 time [taim] 20 aeg
 from time to time 22 aeg-ajalt
 tired ['taiəd] 23 väsinud
 to [tu:] (rõhuta [tə, tu]) juurde; -le
 (*alaleütl.*), -sse
 today [tə'dei] täna
 together [tə'geðə] 11 koos; kokku;
 ühes
 tomorrow [tə'mərou] 6 homme
 too [tu:] ka, samuti
 took [tuk] 17 *vt.* take
 tool [tu:l] 18 tööriist
 tooth [tu:θ] hammas, *mitm.* teeth
 [ti:θ]
 top [tɒp] 22 tipp, ots
 tops 22 pealsed
 town [taun] linn

translate [træns'leit] tõlkima
 tree [tri:] puu
 Tuesday ['tju:zdi] teisipäev
 twelfth [twelfθ] 1 kaheteistkümnes
 twelve [twelv] kaksteist(kümmend)
 twentieth ['twentiiθ] 1 kahekümnes
 twenty ['twenti] kakskümmend
 two [tu:] kaks

U

ugly [ʼʌgli] 26 inetu
 uncle [ʼʌŋkl] onu
 under [ʼʌndə] 6 all; alla
 undress [ʼʌn'dres] 17 lahti riietuma
 unhappy [ʼʌn'hæpi] 26 õnnetu
 until [ʼʌn'til] 15 kuni
 up [ʌp] üles; üleval
 up and down 19 üles-alla
 us [ʌs] (rõhuta [əs]) meid; meile
 U.S.S.R. ['ju: es es'ɑ:] NSVL

V

very [ʼveri] väga
 very much väga
 visit [ʼvizit] 14 külastama; külaskäik
 village [ʼvilidʒ] 11 küla
 verb [və:b] tegusõna
 vegetables [ʼvedʒitəblz] 11 juurvili,
 köögivili

W

wait [weit] (for) 15 ootama (kedagi)
 wake [weik] 4 *ebareeglip.* ärkama;
 äratama
 walk [wɔ:k] 15 jalutama; jalutuskäik
 go for a walk jalutama minema
 wall [wɔ:l] sein, müür
 want [wɒnt] tahtma
 warm [wɔ:m] soe
 wash [wɔʃ] pesema
 watch [wɒtʃ] käekell
 water [ʼwɔ:tə] vesi; 3 kastma
 way [wei] 24 tee
 the way out 24 väljapääs
 we [wi:] (rõhuta [wi]) meie

Wednesday ['wenzdi] kolmapäev
week [wi:k] nädal
last week möödunud nädalal
well [wel] hästi; 18 terve
went [went] 17 vt. go
wet [wet] märg
what [wɒt] mis, mida
What a pretty sight! 16 Milline
kena vaatepilt!
when [wen] kui; millal
where [wɛə] kus; kuhu
white [wait] valge
who [hu:] kes
whole [houl] 23 terve, kogu
whom [hu:m] keda
why [wai] 15 mispärast
wife [waif] naine, abikaasa; *mitm.*
wives [waivz]
will [wil] 6 *abitegusõna tuleviku*
moodustamisel
window ['windou] aken
winter ['wintə] talv
wipe [waip] 6 kustutama, ära püh-
kima
with [wið] -ga (*kaasaütl.*), kaasas,
kaasa
with us 11 (meil) kaasas
Wittington ['witiŋtən] 12

woman ['wumən] 3 naine, *mitm.*
women ['wimin]
wood [wud] 11 mets; puu(materjal)
word [wɜ:d] sõna
work [wɜ:k] töötama
worker ['wɜ:kə] tööline, töötaja
workroom ['wɜ:kru:m] 1 töötuba
write [rait], wrote [rout] 2 kirjutama
wrote [rout] 18 vt. write

Y

yard [jɑ:d] 23 õu
year [jiə] aasta
last year 10 möödunud aastal
this year 10 sel aastal
yellow ['jelou] kollane
yes [jes] jaa
yesterday ['jestədi] 10 eile
you [ju:] (*rõhuta* [ju]) teie, sina
young [jʌŋ] noor
your [jɔ:] (*rõhuta* [jɔ]) teie (oma);
sinu (oma)

Z

Zoo [zu:] 19 loomaaed

TABELID

I

Isikulised asesõnad

Omastavad asesõnad

	Kes? mis?	Keda? mida? kellele?	Kelle (oma)?
1.	I	me	my (name)
2.	you	you	your
3. {	he	him	his
	she	her	her
	it	it	its
1.	we	us	our
2.	you	you	your
3.	they	them	their

II

Küsivad sõnad

who	— kes
whom	— keda
what	— mis, mida
where	— kus, kuhu
when	— millal
how	— kuidas
why	— miks
how many (books)	— kui palju (raamatuid)

III

Ebareglipärane mitmus

ainsus		mitmus	
laps	child	children	lapsed
mees	man	men	mehed
naine	woman	women	naised
hammas	tooth	teeth	hambad
jalg	foot	feet	jalad
hani	goose	geese	haned

IV

The days of the week
1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday

V

The months of the year	
I January	VII July
II February	VIII August
III March	IX September
IV April	X October
V May	XI November
VI June	XII December

VI

Infinitive: have

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Affirmative	I have you have he } she } has it } we have you have they have	I had you had he } she } had it } we had you had they had	I shall have you will have he } she } will have it } we shall have you will have they will have

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Interrogative	have I? have you? has { he? she? it? have we? have you? have they?	had I? had you? had { he? she? it? had we? had you? had they?	shall I have? will you have? will { he she have? it shall we have? will you have? will they have?
Negative	I have no ... you have no ... he } has no ... she } it } we have no ... you have no ... they have no ...	I had no ... you had no ... he } had no ... she } it } we had no ... you had no ... they had no ...	I shall have no ... you will have no ... he } will have no ... she } it } we shall have no ... you will have no ... they will have no ...

Lühivastused

Present: Have you an Estonian lesson today? Yes, we have.
 No, we have not.

Past: Had you a Russian lesson yesterday? Yes, we had.
 No, we had not.

Future: Will you have an English lesson tomorrow? Yes, we shall.
 No, we shall not.

VII

Infinitive: be

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Affirmative	I am you are he } is she } it } we are you are they are	I was you were he } was she } it } we were you were they were	I shall be you will be he } will be she } it } we shall be you will be they will be

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Interrogative	am I? are you? is { he? she? it? are we? are you? are they?	was I? were you? was { he? she? it? were we? were you? were they?	shall I be? will you be? will { he she be? it shall we be? will you be? will they be?
Negative	I am not you are not he } is not she } it } we are not you are not they are not	I was not you were not he } was not she } it } we were not you were not they were not	I shall not be you will not be he } will not be she } it } we shall not be you will not be they will not be

VIII

Infinitive: work

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Affirmative	I work you work he } works she } it } we work you work they work	I worked you worked he } worked she } it } we worked you worked they worked	I shall work you will work he } will work she } it } we shall work you will work they will work
Interrogative	do I work? do you work? does { he she work? it do we work? do you work? do they work?	did I work? did you work? did { he she work? it did we work? did you work? did they work?	shall I work? will you work? will { he she work? it shall we work? will you work? will they work?

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Negative	I do not work you do not work he she } does not work it } we do not work you do not work they do not work	I did not work you did not work he she } did not work it } we did not work you did not work they did not work	I shall not work you will not work he she } will not work it } we shall not work you will not work they will not work

	Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Affirmative	I am working you are working he she } is working it } we are working you are working they are working	I was working you were working he she } was working it } we were working you were working they were working
Interrogative	am I working? are you working? is { he she } working? it } are we working? are you working? are they working?	was I working? were you working? was { he she } working? it } were we working? were you working? were they working?
Negative	I am not working you are not working he she } is not working it } we are not working you are not working they are not working	I was not working you were not working he she } was not working it } we were not working you were not working they were not working

IX

Infinitive: take

	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
Affirmative	<p>I take you take he } she } takes it }</p> <p>we take you take they take</p>	<p>I took you took he } she } took it }</p> <p>we took you took they took</p>	<p>I shall take you will take he } she } will take it }</p> <p>we shall take you will take they will take</p>
Interrogative	<p>do I take? do you take?</p> <p>does { he } she take? } it</p> <p>do we take? do you take? do they take?</p>	<p>did I take? did you take?</p> <p>did { he } she take? } it</p> <p>did we take? did you take? did they take?</p>	<p>shall I take? will you take?</p> <p>will { he } she take? } it</p> <p>shall we take? will you take? will they take?</p>
Negative	<p>I do not take you do not take he } she } does not take it }</p> <p>we do not take you do not take they do not take</p>	<p>I did not take you did not take he } she } did not take it }</p> <p>we did not take you did not take they did not take</p>	<p>I shall not take you will not take he } she } will not take it }</p> <p>we shall not take you will not take they will not take</p>

Ebareeglipärased tegusõnad

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Translation	Lesson
1	be	was, were	olema	10
2	beat	beat	lööma	26
3	begin	began	alustama, algama	18
4	buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	ostma	20
5	come	came	tulema	17
6	do	did	tegema	13
7	fall	fell	kukkuma	17
8	fly	flew [flu:]	lendama	26
9	get	got	saama	18
10	give	gave	andma	26
11	go	went	minema	17
12	have	had	omama	11
13	hear [hiə]	heard [hɔ:d]	kuulma	19
14	make	made	tegema	18
15	meet	met	kohtama	24
16	put [u]	put [u]	panema	19
17	read [i:]	read [e]	lugema	28
18	run	ran	jooksma	26
19	say [ei]	said [e]	üttelema	17
20	see	saw	nägema	26
21	swim	swam [swæm]	ujuma	26
22	take	took	võtma	17
23	think	thought [θɔ:t]	mõttelema	27
24	write	wrote	kirjutama	18

Küsimused

A. Üldküsimused

Is Was	Jack at home?
-----------	---------------

Has Had	Jack many friends at school?
------------	------------------------------

Does Did Will Can Must	Jack go there on foot?
------------------------------------	------------------------

Is Was	Jack writing his exercises?
-----------	-----------------------------

B. Eriküsimused

Where When	does did will can must	Jack write his exercises?
---------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------

What	does did will can must	Jack write every day?
------	------------------------------------	-----------------------

C. Küsimused alusele

Who	writes wrote will write can write must write	the exercises well?
-----	--	---------------------

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